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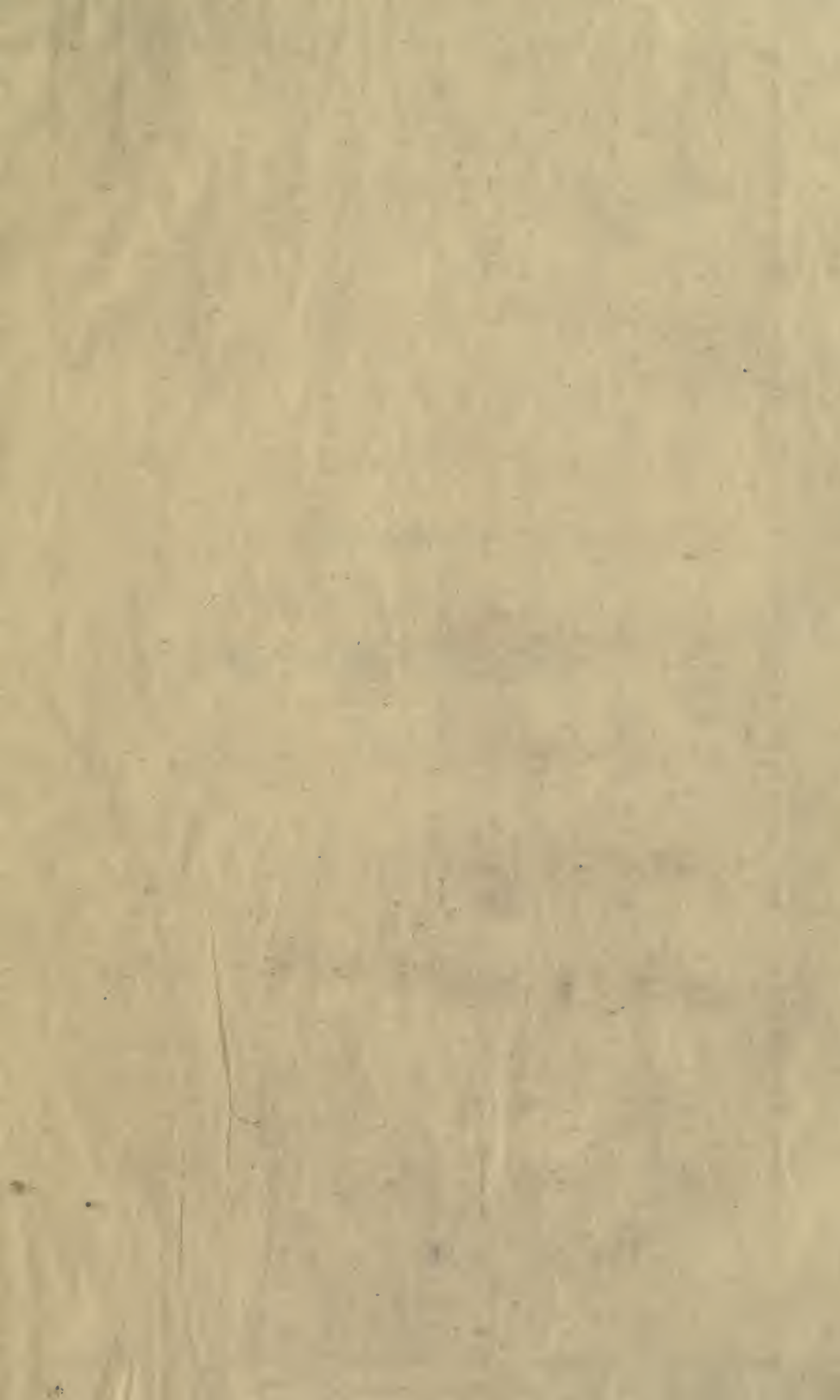
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Some Account
OF
Redcliffe Church,
Bristol.

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G. Shepherd del.

for Brittons History &c. of Redcliffe Ch.

A. Rawle sc.

REDCLIFFE CHURCH: BRISTOL.

North-west View of the Tower, North Porch, &c

To JOHN SHERWEN, MD who has displayed much Antiquological knowledge in his essays on "the Antiquity and authenticity of the Rowleian MSS" this Plate is inscribed by — the Author

London: Published by J. Britton,

An Historical
AND
ARCHITECTURAL ESSAY
ON

Redcliffe Church,
Bristol :

ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVED
Plans, Views, and Architectural Details:

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MONUMENTS,
AND
ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS INTERRED WITHIN ITS WALLS :

ALSO, AN ESSAY ON
THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THOMAS CHATTERTON.

By J. BRITTON, F.S.A.

" What wondrous monumente ! What pyle ys thys ?
That bynds in wonders chayne entendement !
That doth aloof the ayrie skyen kiss,
And seemeth mountaynes joyned by cemente,
From Godde hys greete and wondrous storehouse sente."

CHATTERTON.

London :
M. TAYLOR, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND.

MDCCCXLIII.

LONDON:—DRURY,
XVII, BRIDGEWATER SQUARE, BARBICAN.

TO
THE REV. MARTIN RICHARD WHISH, M.A.
VICAR;
THOMAS PROCTOR, AND JOHN FARLAR,
CHURCHWARDENS;
AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF
THE VESTRY,
OF THE PARISH OF REDCLIFFE,
BRISTOL;
THIS VOLUME IS INSCRIBED
BY
THE AUTHOR.

February, 1843.

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INTRODUCTORY PREFACE.

HAVING purchased several drawings of Redcliffe Church, it was my intention to have had them engraved for the Architectural Antiquities; but after mature deliberation, I was induced to appropriate them to a separate and complete publication. In this I was also tempted to enter more fully into the illustration of the building, and to comprehend a more extensive field of disquisition than at first I had intended, or than is usual in the general work. This volume is therefore now submitted to the public, in its present form and style, with no small degree of anxiety; for though success generally inspires confidence, and often presumption, I own that I feel more than usual solicitude concerning the reception the present work may experience with its varied classes of readers. To make it amusing, or interesting to the uninitiated antiquary, I have endeavoured to adapt my sentiments and style of writing to the peculiar character of the edifice, and to the poetical associations with which it is connected. For that mind must be dull and cold indeed, which can remain perfectly tranquil and unwarmed, after surveying the one, and reflect-

ing on the other. "Far from me, and far from my friends," as Dr. Johnson observes, "be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plains of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."*

If the plains of Marathon, and the ruins of Iona, be calculated to stimulate curiosity, and awaken rational and pleasing reflections, I am persuaded that the edifice which we are about to investigate, must also be entitled to more than common notice. Indeed, it cannot fail to claim from the genuine antiquary, and tasteful critic, much of diligent inquiry, and unmixed admiration. In reviewing the history of an ancient edifice, we are imperceptibly led into the company of venerable personages long since departed;—we are carried back to remote ages, and shewn distant events, over which Time has spread its obscuring veil.—These pursuits are not merely amusing to the fancy, but may be rendered useful and instructive. "Whatever," says the eloquent author just quoted, "withdraws us from the power of our senses, whatever makes the past, the distant, and the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings." Thus, by contemplating and analyzing the best works of others, we may acquire wisdom: and it is universally admitted, that the grand ecclesiastical edifices of this country were executed by men highly skilled in mathematical and geometrical knowledge. Science is unanimously conceded to them; but their claims to taste are not so generally ad-

* Journey to the Western Islands.

mitted. On this point the most accomplished scholars and critics differ in opinion. Many contend, that beauty, grace, elegance, and sublimity of architecture, is only to be found in Grecian edifices; whilst others admit, that some of these characteristics belong also to Roman buildings; but they will not allow that any thing approaching to tastefulness, propriety, or harmony, is to be found in "the Gothic" structures of the middle ages. The partial admirers of the latter, are too generally as indiscriminating and intemperate in their panegyrics on one species of architecture, at the expense of the other, and thus contention and opposition are excited. Controversy is produced, and it too generally happens, that controversial writers rather advocate an hypothesis, than calmly and dispassionately endeavour to substantiate fact, and elucidate mystery.*

The present volume has been long announced to the public, and some persons have made repeated inquiries

* Since Bentham wrote his *History of Ely Cathedral*, A.D. 1771, in which he endeavoured to prove, that the remains of the Conventual Church in that city are of Saxon architecture, "founded in 673," many volumes and essays have been published concerning the criteria of Saxon and Norman architecture, the origin of the pointed arch, and the country in which this was first adopted. Warton, Gray, Grose, Milner, Whitaker, Hall, Whittington, Millers, Sayers, Dallaway, Hawkins, Carter, Englefield, Lysons, Kerrieh, Wilkins, Dutens, King, Haggitt, and others, have all employed their pens, either in this controversy, or on the subject; and to some of these gentlemen we are indebted for much substantial information.

In the "*Architectural Antiquities*" which I am now publishing, and in the "*Cathedral Antiquities*" preparing, almost every class and style of ecclesiastical, domestic, and castellated architecture, will be carefully delineated; and from the various specimens and facts adduced, with the accompanying descriptions and elucidations, it is hoped that the controverted points, above noticed, will be settled, and the history and principles of ancient English Architecture will be clearly established.

after it. Various circumstances have conspired to occasion delay; but these are all of a public and literary nature. Zealously attached to antiquarian investigations, and embellished works, I often find my inclinations carry me beyond the line of discretion and prudence: I eagerly commence a new publication, and am equally eager to perform my voluntary task with credit to myself, and at the same time satisfy the reasonable expectations of my reader. Thus I have entailed on myself an excess of labour and anxiety which have injured my health, and subjected me to some reprehension. In accomplishing the present little volume, I have encountered more than ordinary expenses and trouble; and though it is not equal to my wishes, yet I hope that its best parts will merit the approbation of the critical reader; and whatever he may detect as errors of judgment or taste, he will have the generosity to pass over with lenity.

To the following literary friends and correspondents I have been much obliged for communications and information in the progress of the work; and beg they will accept my sincere thanks:

The REV. MARTIN RICHARD WHISH, M.A. the vicar of Redcliffe, for indulgently allowing me access to the registers, and for extracts from one relating to Canynge.

To JOSEPH HASLEWOOD, Esq. who has collected almost every book, pamphlet, and paper that have been printed respecting the Chattertonian controversy, I am indebted for the two letters printed at the end of this volume, and for the free use of his Archæological collection.

To PHILIP BLISS, Esq. of St. John's College, Oxford, and the REV. BULKELEY BANDINEL, M.A. and F.S.A. of

Trinity College, I am obliged for the communication of some extracts from, and access to, that invaluable literary repository, the Bodleian Library.

The late THOMAS EAGLES, Esq. F.S.A. who had critically watched the controversy about Rowley,—who first published the quarto pamphlet of “Sir Charles Bawdin,” was personally acquainted with nearly all the contemporary writers, and whose literary stores in printed books and MSS. were alike choice and valuable, obliged me with some interesting letters on the subject. He eagerly contended for the authenticity of Rowley’s poems; and often expressed an intention of publishing his opinions and arguments on the subject.

To CHARLES JOSEPH HARFORD, Esq. F.S.A. I am indebted for much personal civility, and for the zeal he took in promoting my inquiries at Bristol. His friend,

The REV. SAM. SEYER, M.A. who has recently published the Charters, &c. of Bristol, and thereby conferred a distinguished favour on the citizens, and on the public, obliged me with ready and frank replies to my queries. It is hoped this gentleman will proceed immediately with his History and Antiquities of Bristol.

To GRANVILLE PENN, Esq. I am indebted for some authentic memoranda respecting Admiral Penn; but am sorry to say that they have been mislaid, or lost, and therefore could not be used on the present occasion. Should another edition of this volume be demanded, I hope to make some amends for this omission. In the mean time the reader is referred to Mr. Clarkson’s interesting “Memoirs of the private and public Life of William Penn,” 2 vols. 8vo. 1813.

THOMAS PARK, Esq. F.S.A. ever zealous in the

cause of archæological and poetical literature, readily assisted my inquiries respecting the paper about church furniture; as did also

LADY MILLMAN, a relative of Mr. Browning's, in whose collection this document was found.

The REV. T. D. FOSBROOKE, author of "British Monachism," obligingly furnished me with several memorandums respecting Redcliffe and Chatterton.

To ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. who voluntarily undertook to edit the three volumes of Chatterton's Works from benevolent motives, I am obliged for an interesting letter about Redcliffe and Chatterton. He remarks, that "the old ceremony of strewing the church on Palm Sunday, is still observed there." Respecting the Rowleian question, he says, "Ever since I had the slightest acquaintance with old English literature, I was perfectly convinced that it was impossible the poems could be genuine. I will, however, mention one decisive argument, which I owe to a friend. The little fac-simile of Canynge's feast contains manifest proofs that the hand-writing is forged; for the letter *e* is written in eighteen or twenty different ways.—*Now* also there can be no impropriety in mentioning that there was a trait of insanity in the family. His sister was once confined; and this is a key to the eccentricities of his life, and to the deplorable rashness of his death. At one time he was a great coxcomb in his dress."—Of this extraordinary youth Mr. Park thus speaks: "Chatterton was a phenomenon of nature and art; an enigma of genius; and he seemed to have breathed in an atmosphere of mystery."

At the end of this volume I have been induced to offer a few remarks on the character and talents of Chat-

terton, because there are still persons of learning who advocate the antiquity of his poems, and who found their chief arguments on his incompetency to their composition. Dr. Sherwen, in a separate pamphlet on the subject, also in the Gentleman's Magazine, and the Rev. Dr. Symmons, in the "London Review," have exerted much ingenuity of argument, and displayed considerable literary knowledge in behalf of the ancient, and against the modern poet. Yet the latter gentleman asserts, that if Chatterton "was the creator of the poems attributed to Rowley, it must be confessed, that the posthumous honours which have been offered to him, *are as yet inadequate to the claims of his genius* ; and that we must still exert ourselves for expressions to impart our full sense of those intellectual powers which appear so greatly to transcend the accustomed liberality of Providence in its intercourse with man." Dr. Sherwen's remarks are nearly to the same effect. Though the most profound critics, and almost every reader, is willing to allow such extraordinary merit to the poems, yet the collected edition, printed in 3 vols. 1803, has not yet passed into a second edition. It is hoped that public curiosity may be again excited towards these poems ; and instead of raising a stone monument to the memory of the bard, I would wish to see his works printed in a popular form. No memorial can be more appropriate to an author than handsome and popular editions of his works.

TO HEWSON CLARKE, Esq. I am obliged for some judicious observations on the character of Chatterton. The criticisms of this gentleman are generally acute and profound: it is hoped that he will speedily execute his

long projected work, "a continuation of Johnson's Lives of the Poets."

TO DR. GOLDWYER, Mr. ISAAC JAMES, Mr. GUTCH, EDWARD BIRD, Esq. Mr. BARRY, jun. of Bristol, I have to return thanks, for many acts of personal civility, and replies to letters of inquiry, &c.; also to Mr. R. WEBB, and to Mrs. PERRIN the sexton. It is but justice to the latter to say, that she manifests a very laudable and unusual regard for the fine church committed to her charge.

HISTORY OF REDCLIFFE CHURCH.

CHAP. I.

Utility of Antiquarian Investigations—Redcliffe Church is highly curious, beautiful, and interesting—Historical particulars respecting it—Conjectures concerning the dates of different parts.

THE study of antiquities, after being long regarded as the occupation of plodding dulness, or frivolous curiosity, has at length attained its due importance in the estimation of the public; and is now the object of assiduous cultivation in the literary and polished circles of society. That a pursuit, indeed, which, while it contributes to the elucidation and embellishment of every other department of literature, possesses within itself the most copious sources of mental pleasure, and while it tends to gratify the ardour of a poetical imagination, and give precision and variety to the page of history, should have been, at one period of English literature, the constant theme of moral and humorous satire, must be imputed to the abuse of an useful and important study, rather than to the insensibility of our wits and moralists to its dignity and value, when properly pursued.

I flatter myself, that in the selection of the Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe, as the object of architectural elucidation and critical inquiry, I shall not subject myself to be numbered among the triflers who devote their labour and their time to frivolous and unimportant objects. The antiquary, the architect, the critic, the biographer, and the poet, are deeply interested in the history and description of an edifice, which combines much elegance of structure with all the attractions that can be derived from poetical association. The design and execution of Redcliffe church, at once deserve the investigation of the architectural antiquary, and commands the admiration of the spectator: the forgeries, or discoveries of Chatterton have also conferred upon the building itself, and on the surrounding scenery, a powerful, but adventitious interest. To the general reader, the names of Rowley and of Canynge, are perfectly familiar: their biography has exercised the critical and historical skill of some of the most celebrated writers of the last, and of the present century, and almost every miscellaneous publication that is intended for the closet and the family parlour, contains some particulars of the "*gude* priest of Bristow," or of his youthful representative. On a subject so curious in itself, and of so much interest in the estimation of many discerning persons, it may be presumed, therefore, that the labours of a few weeks have not been totally misapplied: by those who regard the history of the Church of Redcliffe as the just object of historical investigation, the slightest contribution to their present stores of information will be received with indulgence; and by those to whom the subject may appear undeserving of inquiry, or unsusceptible of embellishment, the brevity that results from a

deficiency of materials, it is presumed, will be praised as a merit, rather than censured as a defect.

If the labours of the Antiquary, indeed, be at any time cheerless and unpromising, it is when his inquiries are baffled by a deficiency of historical materials, or his judgment is bewildered amidst a mass of imperfect and contradictory evidence. In examining the history of the Church of Redcliffe, the inquirer is alternately confounded by the opposite statements of different historians and topographers ; discouraged by the absence of all satisfactory information, and perplexed amidst the mazes of falsehood and forgery. Many of the particulars recorded by former writers, depend for their authenticity on no better authority than the manuscripts of Chatterton ; and even those statements that have been collected and published from original documents, are deprived of their appropriate weight, by the suspicion that attaches to every historical record connected with the subject. The writers who have paid the most assiduous attention to the early history of the church are perpetually at variance, and the manuscript memoranda contained in different collections, and relating to the more recent stages of inquiry are equally uncertain and unsatisfactory. Under these circumstances, a brief recapitulation of the remarks of others, must in some measure supply the place of positive evidence ; and a fair comparison of the scanty documents already in existence, it is hoped, will be received as an apology for a regular, authentic, and copious narrative.

Redcliffe, according to Barrett,* is proved by many “ ancient deeds,” to have been a parish of great antiquity,

* History and Antiquities of the City of Bristol, p. 566.

and originally formed part (as it does at present) of the manor of Bedminster.* Notwithstanding the deeds to which he thus refers, were in all probability the gift of Chatterton, yet, as some of those documents are quoted in the original Latin, and the evidence of Chatterton's deceptions does not apply to any of these authorities in particular, their authenticity cannot justly be disputed. "Radcliff," says Camden,† "a little suburb, was joined to the city by a stone bridge, so thick set with houses, that it seemed a street rather than a bridge. This part is enclosed within the walls, and the inhabitants are free of the city." He immediately adds, "Among the fairest of churches, is St. Mary de Radcliffe, without the walls, with a grand ascent of steps; the whole so spacious and well built, with an arched roof of stone, and a lofty *steeple*,‡

* The ecclesiastical history of Redcliffe may be considered peculiar, if not truly singular. It constitutes a part, or member, of the parish of Bedminster; is in the diocese of Bristol, and is a prebend to the cathedral of Salisbury. This prebend comprehends Redcliffe, with the parishes of Bedminster, Abbots-Leigh, and St. Thomas, adjoining Redcliffe; yet the parochial regulations and ordinances are held distinct and separate from each other, and each is governed by its own churchwardens, &c. The living of Bedminster is both a rectory and a vicarage, and, as prebend, the incumbent is patron of all the other livings. He is nominated by the Bishop of Salisbury. Previous to the year 1247, Redcliffe and the Temple-fee were vested in the Knights Templars, and constituted a distinct corporation. I do not find that it passed from the Templars to the Hospitallers, as was generally the case with the possessions of the former: but it is probable that Simon de Burton, a merchant of Bristol, bought it of that military fraternity. The ecclesiastical edifice of Redcliffe is also of a peculiar nature and description: it is easier to name it negatively than positively, for it is not strictly either a parish church, conventual church, collegiate church, cathedral church, or chapel.

† Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 63. ed. 1791.

‡ Bishop Gibson, in his translation of Camden, renders this word "Tower," and thereby expresses a different object:—Camden's word is "*Turris*." Much confusion has been produced, and erroneous accounts circulated, for want of a correct nomenclature of terms: and more particularly of those relating to ancient buildings, and to other antiquarian objects.

as to exceed, in my opinion, all the parish churches of England that I have seen." Leland says, that "St. Sprite's Chapell, in Radclef Church-yard, was ons a paroche afore the building of Radclyfe new churche,"* and William of Worcester, who was a native of Bristol, and lived in the time of Henry VI. calls St. Sprite's an ancient chapel, near Redcliffe church. It appears very certain, that an old religious edifice was standing on, or near the site of the present church, anterior to the erection of the building which we are now surveying. Several grants of land towards repairing the original structure, are referred to by Barrett, as being in his possession: and indulgencies were issued, by different bishops, on condition that the persons to whom they were granted would "devoutly visit the church of the blessed Mary of Radcliffe, in Bristol, and there charitably contribute towards the repair of the same, and pray for the souls of those there interred."

These indulgencies are by John, Bishop of Ardfert, dated at Bristol, 1232;—Peter Quivill, Bishop of Exeter, dated at "Radclyve," 1287;—David, Archbishop of Cassel, dated at Bristol in 1246;—Christianus Episcopus Hymelascensis, dated at Bristol 1246;—and Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells, dated 1278. All these documents are said to have been found in Canynge's chests, in Redcliffe church, and notwithstanding they were the gift of Chatterton to Barrett, their number, the difficulties that would have prevented their execution by the want of specific evidence to their fabrication, and their coincidence

* Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 86. Barrett supposes that St. Sprite's Chapel was also called "Lamyngtons Lady Chapel."

with other documents, to which it does not appear that Chatterton had access, are in favour of their reception as genuine authorities.

The foundation, however, of the Great Church, erected on the site of the one thus mentioned, is ascribed by nearly all parties to *Simon de Burton*,* who, previous to the commencement of the building, in 1292, had exercised the office of mayor of Bristol three times, and enjoyed that dignity twice afterwards; viz. in the years 1304 and 1305.†

When another writer, therefore, on this subject‡ ascribes the foundation of the church to *William Canynge*, he confounds the completion of the building with its original erection. It appears that William Canynge, senior, the mayor of Bristol, completed “the body of Redcliffe church from the cross aile downwards, and so the church was finished as it now is:”§ and as this was seventy-five years after the dedication of Burton’s church, it may be considered to be the finishing of what had been begun and partly accomplished by its founder. It was customary, at that time, for the builder of a church to begin at the east end, or choir part, which, when finished, was consecrated, and the remainder was gradually prosecuted, either by the original projecter, or by his immediate successors.

Several Wills are mentioned by Barrett, as dated about 1380, in which money is given “for the fabric, and

* Leland, though he mentions Burton as founder of an almshouse, in which he was buried, does not allude to his foundation of the present church.

† MS. in Bib. Bodl. “History of the famous City of Bristol, by James Stewart,” MS. 1733. Gough’s Collection, Oxford.—MSS. by Hobson, quoted by Barrett.

‡ Hist. Bristol, MS. in the possession of the Rev. T. Dudley Fosbrooke.

§ Barrett, Hist. p. 569.

towards repairing the Church of Redcliff:" and, among others, that of John Muleward specifies a gift in money—" *Ad opus Beatæ Mariæ de Radcleve,*" which Barrett justly regards as a proof that the work was going on at that time. The subsequent re-edification of the church by the grandson of the William Canynge who first completed it, is involved in much obscurity. Among Mr. Fosbrooke's MSS. is one stating that "anno 1441, William Cannings, who was mayor of Bristol this year, with the help of others of the worshipful town of Bristow, kept masons and workmen to repair and edifye, cover and glaze the church of Redcliffe, which his grandfather had founded in the days of Edward the Third."* Stewart coincides in this statement, except with regard to the date, which is one year later. A manuscript, quoted by Barrett, agrees with Stewart as to the year 1442, in which year Canynge was mayor of Bristol. Another manuscript in the Bodleian Library states that "the said church, having suffered much in a tempest, the above mentioned William Canynge, a celebrated merchant and public benefactor, in the year 1474,† gave five hundred pounds to the parishioners of Redcliffe towards repairing the church, and for the maintenance of two chaplains and two clerks in St. Mary's Chapel there, and of two chantry priests. The words of Barrett are—"the same plan was observed by him in rebuilding and restoring to its original beauty, after being thrown down by lightning. The south aisle, where the mischief fell heaviest, seems to have been rebuilt with a somewhat more elevated arch, and in a lighter

* MS. Collections for Bristol.—See also Barrett, p. 570.

† In Barrett it is dated 1445.

style than the north ; a difference also is between the windows of the north and south aisle.”* From these various statements it appears, that Canynge having begun and nearly completed the re-edification of the church, his labours were rendered almost fruitless by the effect of lightning ; and, that about the year 1445, he repaired the damages, and nearly restored it to the state in which it stood previous to the tempest that threatened its destruction. Barrett says, “ that from a deed in Latin by Canning, dated 6th Edward IV, it appears he founded in that year the chantry of St. Catherine in this church.”†

Such is the brief but very imperfect history of a structure which it is impossible to contemplate without a powerful impression of the omnipotence of poetical genius. Whether Chatterton, or a priest in the reign of Edward the Fourth, was the author of *Ella*, and of several other similar poems, the church of Redcliffe itself, the monuments that it contains, and the scenery that surround it, owe much of their attraction and interest to their association with those writings. The tomb of Canynge might have remained the subject of solitary examination to the occasional visitor, had not his name been coupled with that of the real or supposed author of these extraordinary compositions ; and though the architectural beauties of the structure might have excited the partial and occasional admiration of the professional student, or the lover of the arts ; it is owing to the manuscripts of Rowley, or to the materials of their fabrication, that it has become the object of interesting contemplation to the literary world, and has awakened the inquiries, and exercised the ta-

* Hist. Bristol, 571.

† Ibid.

lents of a Milles, a Bryant, a Warton, a Mathias, and a Southey.

The preceding narrative is given to shew the contradictory and vague statements that have hitherto been made, as to the age and history of the present edifice. It remains for me to elicit, from this crude mass, something like architectural elucidation, and endeavour to point out the ages, styles, and dates of the varied portions of the church. As I have not been fortunate enough to obtain any authentic and unsuspecting document on this subject, my inferences can only be conjectural; but if these conjectures appear founded on rational and probable grounds, they will partly supply the place of genuine history, and it is hoped will afford the critical reader some satisfactory information. From the intimations contained in the preceding extracts, and from the architectural styles of the different parts of the church, I am induced to assign to it the following dates.

The superstructure of the whole church displays three distinct and different eras of architecture. The middle north porch is certainly the oldest portion, and this corresponds in its pilaster-columns, arches, and mouldings, with the buildings of the thirteenth century.—At this age it appears that Simon de Burton lived, and was engaged, in 1292, either in constructing a new church, or “re-edifying” a former building. Here then we find a part of the edifice (though certainly only a very small part) correspond with a specific date.

Of a subsequent age and style are the tower and grand northern porch, in both of which we recognise a later species of architecture; where the tracery of the ceilings, the niches, and numerous mouldings, are of a

much more enriched and elaborate character than the former specimen: these parts were probably raised in the reign of Edward III. by William Canynge, sen.*

In the finishing of the nave, choir, and transepts, we must look for the works of William Canynge, jun., the rich merchant of Bristol, and Dean of Westbury: but in these the style is not so strictly in unison with the era. Still, however, we must contemplate the greater part of the church as the workmanship of his time.

A more decorated species of architectural design is shewn in the entrance door-way to the vestry; and also in Sir Thomas Mede's monument in the north aisle, the last of which was probably raised about the year 1480.

* He is recorded as Member for Bristol in the years 1364, 1383, and 1384. Barrett's History, p. 151.

CHAP. II.

Description of the Church, with reference to the accompanying Prints.

EVERY object of nature and of art, that is inherently grand, or beautiful, is calculated to afford pleasure to the human mind. The sublime and towering mountain, the romantic cascade, the interminable and restless ocean, the broad and translucent lake, are all highly interesting and impressive ; but these are the inimitable works of an omniscient Architect: man vainly endeavours to mimic them, and advance the productions of art to vie with those of nature. Though, however, his works be comparatively small and insignificant, they often excite the amazement and admiration of his fellow-creatures. Genius, aided by Science, can produce surprising effects ; can furnish, to the curious and inquisitive mind, ample sources of study and delight. This is fully verified in the ancient architecture of Great Britain, as well as in the splendid and much-praised edifices of Greece and of Italy. It has long been the fashion, founded on prejudice, to praise the latter at the expense of the former ; but the impartial historian and critic will award to each its proper and just share of excellence. Each style of architecture has its peculiar beauties, merits, and defects ; and each will afford important lessons to the judicious

architect: but the man who tamely and frigidly copies either, will impeach both his taste and his judgment.

In the Church of Redcliffe the architect has manifested both genius and science. Its design has some traits of novelty, and its execution is founded on geometrical principles. Though its ornaments, and some of the parts, are similar in many other churches, yet the whole is unique; and it may be justly called a grand, and truly interesting specimen of the architecture of the age in which it was erected. Loftiness, lightness, and variety, are its marked characteristics. Every part, both internally and externally, is charged with ornaments; is enriched with sculpture, and architectural embellishments: but these are not so prominent and obtrusive as in the gorgeous chapels of King's College at Cambridge, and of Henry the Seventh's at Westminster.* It may not inaptly be compared to a graceful and elegant female, dressed in a light and flowing drapery, when the latter adorns the former. To continue the metaphor, and thus portray the edifice and its situation, we may further remark, that the former resembles a dignified beauty, accidentally surrounded, and incommoded by a motley group of the rabble. This will not be thought exaggerated by the stranger who visits Redcliffe church from Bristol. The usual approach is by a long narrow street, skirted by small shops, and from its contracted nature and peculiarity of position, is generally very dirty, black, and perilous to the passenger. Several manufactories, warehouses, and workshops, of not the most pleasant and odoriferous kind, are distributed on

* Plans, views, and details, with histories and descriptions of these two buildings, are given in "The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain," vols. i. and ii.

the right and left; whilst the narrow thoroughfare is generally crowded by colliers, sandmen, sledges, sailors, asses, and carts. In such a situation personal safety is the first care. Having "run this gauntlet" for about a quarter of a mile, the stranger is at once astonished and delighted, to find the street expanded, the ground rising, and to see a towering fabric elevated on the brow of a natural terrace. This view is singularly impressive and prepossessing, both from its intrinsic and individual effect, and as contrasted with the inauspicious approach. The richly decorated tower, west front of the church, unique north porch, and transept, with flying buttresses, pinnacles, and perforated parapets, all unite to constitute a mass of architecture, which cannot fail to delight the artist, and astonish the common passenger.

Built on the side of shelving ground, it was necessary to have a flight of many steps from the level on the north, to the pavement of the church, which is still below the surface of the cemetery, on the south. A fine and very picturesque feature is thus produced (See PLATE VI.); and the same elevated site confers on the tower and church a lofty and imposing aspect.

The twelve accompanying prints display the forms, features, and architectural peculiarities of nearly the whole edifice: and with a few descriptions, having reference to these prints, it is hoped that the reader will at once be made acquainted with the style and arrangement of the Church, and be satisfied with my endeavours to illustrate it.

Various parts of the *Exterior* of the building are shewn in Plates III, IV, V, VI, and VII; and of the *Interior*, in those numbered VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII.

The extent, arrangement, and ground plan, are laid down in Plates I. and II.

PLATE I.—GROUND PLAN.

The original design of the church was probably uniform and regular; but as it has been built at different periods, the later additions have not been raised in accordance either with the style, or plan of the previous erections. The eastern chapel, choir, and ailes, the transept, and a large portion of the nave, display a correspondency of parts and style; but the vestries, or chantries, P. and Q.; the porches, R. S. and X., with the tower D., are additional members.

The ground plan shews the internal arrangement of the church, the projections, number, and relative situation of the clustered columns between the body and the ailes, also the walls, windows, doors, buttresses, porches, skreens, monuments, and the varied forms of the groins, or ribs beneath the vaulted roof. The capital letters refer to the primary divisions of the church; the small letters to different parts and ornaments; the figures to the monuments; and the roman numbers with a star to each, to the points of view displayed by the different prints.

A. A. the nave, B. B. the south aile, C. C. the north aile; D. the tower, at the north-west angle of the church; E. the centre of the transept, over which a principal tower is usually raised in many large churches: by the size of the four piers in this place, it seems very probable that it was originally intended to have a tower here; F. the chief aile of the north transept; G. that of the south; H. I. J. and K.

the side ailes to the transepts, of corresponding height and character to the ailes of the nave and choir. This continued aile, or double aile to the transept, is not common in churches. I believe it only belongs to the present church, and to those of York, Ely, and Westminster: L. the choir, but here kept apart for the chancel; M. and N. the north and south ailes to the choir; O. the virgin chapel, now used as a school-room. At the west end of this chapel is a stone skreen, with tracery, shields, &c. On the north and south sides are stair-case turrets, and the whole is lighted by five windows.* At i. is an entrance porch, and at k. a passage from the south aile. Beneath this chapel is a crypt. P. a vestry, and Q. an inner apartment to the same. These two rooms have others over them, and appear to have been appropriated as a dwelling for a chantry priest: R. a porch, or vestibule between the hexagon porch and the north aile of the church. This porch is certainly the most ancient part of the whole fabric, and is probably part of Simon de Burton's building. It is a regular square, with small insulated columns against the walls, supporting pointed arches of the lancet shape. The vaulted roof has only two ribs, or groins, crossing from the extreme angles, and intersecting each other at the centre. On the western side is a door-way to a stair-case, u., which communicated with a room above, and also with the tower of the church. An-

* In the year 1571, Queen Elizabeth founded a School here for grammar and writing, as expressed by her deed, and also gave a building, called the Holy-Ghost Chapel, for the school house. This was situated near the south-west angle of Redcliffe church; but was taken down in the year 1766, when an ancient stone coffin, with a figure in basso relievo, and an inscription on the lid, was found in the western wall.—See No. 1. in the Ground Plan.

other door-way, T., is cut through the wall on the east side, and leads to a gallery round the hexagon porch, and also to the noted Chattertonian apartment over it. S. the Hexagon, or outer porch, which, with the former porch, are shewn more at large in Pl. II.—W. the Stairs to a room over the southern porch, X.

Small letters of reference in the plan:—a. Organ skreen; b. a bracket against this pier supports a carved sword, which belonged to Sir *Robert Yeamans*, Knt. and Bart. and who was mayor of Bristol in the year 1669. His remains were interred in the north aisle of this church. Near this relic is an object of popular curiosity, traditionally called a rib of the noted Dun-cow, slain by Guy, Earl of Warwick; but it is more likely to be the rib of a whale, or of some other large fish:—c. an old stone font; d. a modern font, enclosed; e. and f. skreens of stone, with open work, dividing the aisles from the chancel, which is also separated from the nave by an iron skreen; g. and h. stone skreens, closing up the whole of the two arches on the north and south sides of the altar; i. communion table, behind which is a modern skreen of wainscot, carved, gilt, and painted;* k. door-way to the lady chapel, now closed up; l. porch to the same chapel; m. door-way to the south aisle, near the east end; n. the western door-way; o. stair-case to the organ-loft, tower, and roof of the church.

The figures, No. 1 to 13, refer to the monuments

* The *carpenter* who designed this, and the organ loft, fancied he should display a fine classical taste, by mimicking the Roman architecture, instead of following the style of the church; and has therefore introduced columns which have some resemblance to the corinthian, or composite orders; but, exclusive of the column, there is scarcely any other architectural member.

which will be described hereafter; and the figures III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. and XI. with a star to each, mark the situations, or directions, whence the views were taken, corresponding with the same numbers on the top of each plate.

PLATE II.—GROUND PLAN OF THE NORTH PORCH,
&c.

I was induced to have this second plan engraved for the purpose of displaying, more distinctly, the horizontal form and peculiarity of the great north porch; also its union with the inner porch, and the insulated columns, door-ways, stair-cases, skreen, and groining of the latter. The grand external porch is certainly a very singular structure, and eminently entitled to minute illustration and inquiry. Its form, ornaments, appropriation, and "eventful history," all conspire to render it exceedingly curious and interesting. The original use and intention of this appendage cannot easily be accounted for. A porch was already erected on the same side of the church, and that porch was provided with a room over its vaulted ceiling. The plan is an irregular hexagon, with bold triangular buttresses at the external angles. A stone seat runs round the interior base, a large and singular doorway faces the north; a smaller one opens towards the east, a closet is in the western wall (at f.), and blank arcades, with purfled pediments, are placed in the lower story. An ornamental cornice, with sculptured busts and flowers, continue round five sides of the room; and over the cornice is a series of five windows, each divided into three

days, or lights, with the lower portion walled up. At the sill of these windows is a passage, extending from the stair-case at the south-east angle, to the pier at the corresponding angle. The vaulted roof of this porch is adorned with several ribs ramifying from the centre, in thirty-two radii, to the circumference. At thirteen different points of intersection are as many sculptured bosses, or orbs.

The external feature of this porch is shewn in PL. VII.* where the principal elevation, consisting of a curious door-way, a series of niches, with acute canopies, the upper part of a window, two triangular buttresses, part of the north transept, and part of the tower, with modern ballustrades and steps, are tastefully and faithfully delineated. The small openings near the summit of this porch afford light to the apartment, which contains fragments of the famous Rowleyan chests.† It is probable that this room was originally intended for the reception of the church muniments: Barrett says it was called the treasury. “In the old church of Redcliffe,” he remarks, “were formerly keepers of the porches: the present porches have several apartments, with fire-places over them,” (or rather *in* them,) “probably for the habitation of the porter, with many of the chaplains and other reli-

* The engraver of this plate has at once enhanced his own reputation, and conferred an honour on the graphic art, by the specimen before us. It is one of those rare works of the burin, which pleases the common observer, and delights the most skilful artist.

† Barrett says, that one of the largest of the chests, which formerly occupied this room, is noticed in a deed of Canynge's, in the following terms:—“*Cysta serrata cum sex clavibus vocata cysta Willielmi Canynges in domo thesauraria ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Redclive.*” This chest, continues Barrett, “furnished Mr. Morgan with many curious parchments relating to Mr. Canynges and the church of Redclive.” *Hist. Bristol*, p. 576.

gious persons belonging to the same."* Externally and internally this porch consists of two principal tiers, or stories, each dissimilar to the other, and each adorned with niches, canopies, crockets, pediments, &c. The grand door-way is a curiosity in architecture, being unlike any other, I believe, in this country. It has some analogy, in form and ornament, to one in the monastery of Batalha, in Portugal, which was designed by David Hacket, an Irishman, about 1400.† On the east side of the porch is a small door-way, ornamented with a triangular pediment, pinnacles, crockets, finial, and foliage running round the inner moulding. The brackets in the niches consist of statues, some of which are very singular and curious. Near the door-way just noticed, these figures, as well as other sculptured ornaments, are in good preservation.

PLATE III.—VIEW OF THE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH EAST.

This print shews nearly the whole of the southern side of the Church, with part of the Lady Chapel; the tower and truncated spire, and the southern porch. In this view, though not so carefully defined as I could wish, the forms and tracery of the windows are pointed out; and it will be perceived, that the whole wall of the upper story of the church, from east to west, with the exception of the transept, is covered with panelling and ribbed

* History of Bristol, p. 576.

† See Murphy's "Plans, Elevations, &c. of the Church of Batalha," with 27 Engravings, folio.

mouldings. The lofty and narrow proportion of the middle aisle of the transept is also characterised; and it will be seen that an open-worked parapet extends along the summit of the aisle, and another at the top of the church. This part was formerly adorned with pinnacles. Flying buttresses extend from the upper story of the church to the attached buttresses of the aisles; but the transept is deprived of these supports.

PLATE IV.—VIEW OF THE EAST END.

This print represents the eastern and two northern windows of the Virgin Mary Chapel, with one of the buttress-staircases to the same; also the entrance to the crypt, and the open parapet at the top. The contour of the eastern window over the altar, now closed up, is also seen, as well as the window at the east end of the north aisle.

PLATE V.—SOUTH PORCH.*

Though this appendage to the church is at present in a mutilated and disfigured condition, it has been highly adorned with architectural dressings. A range of five niches, with acutely pointed and crocketed pediments, is displayed immediately over the central door-way; and at the angles are double graduated buttresses, with sculptured canopies and pinnacles. Behind

* As this plate has been executed by three different hands, I have not put an engraver's name to it.

the porch is shewn three divisions of the upper part of the nave, with the clerestory windows. The style of the upper parapet, and of the angular pinnacle, with the paneling on the outer wall, are also represented in this view.

PLATE VI.—VIEW OF THE TOWER.

Has been already described, p. 11; and it is only necessary to remark, that the whole of the present view cannot be seen from any one point; as there are houses abutting against the north-west angle of the wall. Under the steps, at the west end, is a conduit.

PLATE VII.—VIEW OF THE NORTH PORCH.

Is the last of the series of plates which I have appropriated to the exterior of the church; and this has been fully described, pp. 17 and 18.

PLATE VIII.—INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NAVE.

In this print, the style and decoration of the nave are displayed; also the choir, or chancel part, and a view into the south aisle, with part of the southern transept: at the distant end is shewn one of Hogarth's pictures, which, with a large curtain, and a modern wooden skreen, hide the eastern window as well as the original altar-piece. It will be seen by this print, that the ceiling of the whole church is richly adorned with tracery, and that the wall between the large arches and the upper tier of clerestory

windows, is covered with panelling and ribs. The forms of the pillars, with their bases and capitals, are characterised in this print.

PLATE IX.—VIEW ACROSS THE TRANSEPT FROM
NORTH TO SOUTH.

The ornamental finishing of the central division of the transept, with its lateral ailes, the clustered pillars, or piers of the nave, and a clerestory window of the same, with two of the very highly ornamented windows of the south transept, are the features of this print. But the chief reason for selecting this point of view is, to shew the picturesque arrangement of forms and parts; and the brilliant effect which is frequently seen in this portion of the church. Unfortunately, the engraver, after having finished two plates of this subject, has not succeeded in producing the desired effect in either.

PLATE X.—VIEW IN THE NORTH AILE.

In this print is displayed the stone skreen, which divides the north aile from the chancel, with a stone seat attached. The groined character of the ceiling is also shewn; and a lofty, close skreen, which fills up the eastern arch of this aile, opposite to which is the fine monument for Sir Thomas Mede, and Philip his brother.

PLATE XI.—DOOR-WAY AND SKREEN TO THE NORTH PORCH.

This skreen, consisting of two portions, is an architectural curiosity and beauty. In the centre is a door-way, with a square head, and ornamented with several richly sculptured bosses in a hollow moulding. On each side is a series of ornamental panels, crowned with Ogee arches, the outer moulding of which is adorned with fine crockets and finials. Over the door-way is an elaborate frieze, charged with vine-leaves, busts, animals, and foliage; and above that is another portion or story of the skreen, with four panels, and surmounted with another rich frieze. Behind this skreen is a blank window, the mullions and tracery of which correspond with the others of the aisle. See Pl. XII. 4.

PLATE XII,

Displays four different windows, a door-way, and part of a ballustrade. Fig. 1. A lofty, narrow window, at the extremity of the north and south transepts. 2. A window, with tracery beneath it, and an arch, of the upper story of the south transept. The outer ornaments and filling up of this window are singular. 3. Window, panelling, and an arch of the nave. 4. Window of the aisles, finished at the top with an obtuse, triangular moulding. 5. Door-way from the north aisle to the vestry, which was probably a chantry erected by Sir Thomas Mede. 6. The perforated parapet, which crowns the upper wall of the church.

The Vignette Border in the title-page, shews part of the ribs, and tracery of the ceiling, in the north aisle. The bosses here are fancifully sculptured. In the east aisle of the south transept, at p. in the ground plan, is a boss on which are the figures of a sow, with young pigs; a very strange and unusual device.

Having thus referred to all the accompanying prints, and pointed out the chief architectural features, and peculiarities of the church, I proceed to specify the principal monuments.

CHAP. III.

Description of the Monuments, with reference to the Numbers on the ground Plan, including Anecdotes of John Lamyngton, Simon de Burton, William Canynge, John Bleaker, William Cole, John Jay, John Brooke, Sir Thomas Mede, Mrs. Fortune Little, John Inyn, Everard le French, Thomas Broughton, William Barrett, Sir William Penn.

NO. 1. JOHN LAMYNGTON. Near the south-west angle of the church is a large stone coffin, with a statue in demi-relief on the lid, and beneath it two words in old characters, which Barrett reads, "**Joannes Lamington.**" This coffin was placed here in 1766, having been discovered under the west window of St. Sprite's chapel, which formerly stood close to the church, and was demolished in that year. Upon first opening the coffin, the solid parts of the body retained their natural position in the most perfect manner, but on being touched they immediately crumbled to dust.

John Lamyngton is mentioned in Barrett's list of vicars, as having been chaplain of this church in 1393. The same author hazards a conjecture, but upon what grounds he does not state, that St. Sprite's chapel was called Lamyngton's Lady-Chapel, before it received its subsequent appellation, from the fraternity of the Holy Ghost, to which society the use of it is said to have been

granted in 1383, by the principal or master of the Hospital of St. John.*

No. 2, is a flat stone, with a cross and two words upon it, which are almost obliterated. Several fragments of other flat grave-stones, with defaced inscriptions, constitute part of the pavement of the western end of the church; some of them apparently of more ancient date even than any part of the present edifice.

No. 3, is an altar monument supporting the recumbent statue of a warrior, or knight, habited in a coat of chain mail, and having his legs crossed. The name of the person to whom this monument properly belongs, is unknown, there being no inscription, or any distinct mark upon it, by which it can be decidedly ascertained. Tradition assigns it to William Burton; Barrett to Robert de Berkeley, who was Lord of Bedminster and Redcliffe.

Besides the tradition of the name, nothing is known concerning *William Burton*. Indeed, no evidence of the existence of such a person, who could possibly be the owner of this monument, can be discovered from any species of record. The tradition then is probably altogether erroneous, unless it may be supposed that in the lapse of ages, some accident has led to the substitution of the prenomem William, for that of Simon, in which case this may be regarded as the tomb and effigy of Simon de Burton, the original founder of the church, and also of the almshouse called after him, "Burton's Alms-house." It is not likely to have belonged to Robert de Berkeley,

* Barrett's History of Bristol, p. 596.

for most of the persons of that family were interred in the church of St. Augustine's monastery.

No. 4, is a plain altar tomb, supporting the recumbent figure of a man in sacerdotal robes, with a large scrip, or pocket attached to the left side. An angel is placed at his head, and a dog, with a large bone in his paws, at his feet. There is no inscription upon it, to mark decidedly the person to whose memory this monument has been erected. Mr. Cole states it to be a *third* tomb to William Canynge; tradition, however, assigns it to his purse-bearer.*

No. 5. WILLIAM CANYNGE.† Under a large canopy

* The opinion of Mr. Cole on this subject is extremely doubtful, as it seems very improbable that the same individual should have three distinct monuments, all immediately adjoining to each other. The traditional account, on the other hand, most likely approximates the truth, for though it may not be the monument of the purse-bearer, it is certainly that of some person intimately connected with Canynge. If the existence of such a person as Thomas Rowley, a priest, and the confidential friend of that distinguished character, could be fully ascertained, I should have little hesitation in ascribing it to him. It is, however, certain that Thomas Rowley, a *merchant*, was interred in St. John's church, in Bristol, where a brass commemorates his name and memory. Cole's MSS. in the British Museum, vol. x. p. 51. ✓

† The following extract from a volume of the Parish Register of St. Mary Redcliff, for the years between 1678 and 1694 inclusive, furnishes many curious particulars relating to Canynge, and to the church which we are illustrating.

“ William Cannings, burgess and merchant of Bristol, by his deed, dated the 20th of October, 1467, and in the — year of King Edward the 4th. did give unto the vicar and wardens, and also to the senior and major part of all the parishioners of the church of the blessed Mary of Redcliff, in Bristol, the sum of £340 of current money, upon condition that the said vicar and church-wardens and their successors for ever should for that gift and with the said money sufficiently repair, or cause to be repaired and re-edified, the ruinous buildings, tenements, and houses whatsoever of the said church, and with the rents and issues of the land and tenements of the same church should provide, find, and give unto two chap- —

beneath the centre window of the south transept is an altar tomb of stone supporting the recumbent effigies of

lains, called St. Mary's Priests, nine marks apiece per ann. To two clerks, sufficiently instructed in reading and singing, at £2. 13s. 4d. apiece, and for executing the sexton's office £1. 6s. 8d. with divers other gifts, as per the record of the same deed in the great red book, fol. 291, it may appear.

More he gave to the said vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners, to the use aforesaid, certain jewels of Sir Theobald Knight, which were pawned to him for 160 pounds of like money.

He founded one chantry to the honour of God and St. Catherine, and another chantry to the honour of God and St. George. And endowed such chantry with lands of the clear value of £10 per annum towards the maintenance of each chantry priest.

He devised and gave by his will, dated January 14th, 1474, and in the 8th year of King Edward the 4th, five tenements, with the vaults and cellars thereto adjoining and belonging, being in and about the Trough-house, going between St. Nicholas-street and Baldwin-street, unto Elizabeth Canninge, late wife to John Canninge his son, for term of life; the reversion of her life to Elizabeth Canninge his niece, daughter of Thomas Canninge his brother, late grocer and alderman of London, and to her heirs: and ordained by his will, that for want of such issue, the Mayor and Common Council of Bristol, and the Proctors of Redcliffe, for the time being, should sell the said tenements, and divide the money thereof coming to the uses following, viz. the one-half to be delivered to the said proctors for the use and sustentation of the said chantry of St. Catherine and St. George, and the other half to be devised to the Chamber of Bristol, for the use and common profit of the town. He was bountiful to the poor in Bristol, and to the poor of Westbury upon Trim in the county of Gloucester. He founded an alms-house upon Redcliffe Hill, and gave every one of his poor there 20s. apiece.

He gave £20 to the house of the Friars Minors, and £10 apiece to the mendicant friars in Bristol, viz. the Friars Preachers, Friars Augustines, and Friars Carmelites. He was liberal to all fraternities in Bristol, and gave the church of Redcliffe his great ledger books. He was bountiful to all his servants, and gave 60 pounds to all the poor blind and lame dwelling in Bristol.

Then he gave and devised divers other lands and tenements in Bristol to his nephew William Cannings, and the heirs of his body; and for want thereof, the same to remain to his niece Elizabeth Canninge and the heirs of her body; and for want thereof, that the lands should be sold by the Mayor and Common Council of Bristol and the Wardens of Redcliff, and that the money thereof proceeding should be devised (divided) to the use aforesaid, viz. the one half to the use of the said chauntries, and the other half for the use and common profit of the town, as appears in the great Orphan Book, fol. 200.

a man and a woman. The first is dressed in Mayor's robes, and the second according to the fashion of the

The said William Cannings, being afterwards dean of the collegiate church and college of Westbury, founded an alms-house at Westbury for six poor men and six poor women, to be continually placed therein; and ordained that one of the men should always be presented to the said alms-house by the Mayor of Bristol for the time being. And one woman continually presented by the Mayoress of Bristol, with consent of her sister the late Mayor's wife, as often as any such place should be void.

Elizabeth Canninge, niece of the said William Canninge, married with Mr. John Houlden, of London, draper, and had issue between them Richard Houlden, who at the age of three years deceased; and afterwards the said Elizabeth deceased without any issue; and the said John Houlden being possessed of the said tenements which were devised by his said wife, and holding the same by the courtesie of England, sold his interest therein to the Mayor and Recorder and two Aldermen of the town of Bristol; and after the mayor and commonalty of Bristol, and the vicar, chaplains, and proctors of Redcliffe, with the consent of the senior part of the parishioners of Redcliffe, for a certain sum of money, to be paid to the chamber of Bristol and the proctors of Redcliffe, to the uses aforesaid, sold all the said tenements to the said Mayor, Recorder, and two Aldermen, as by their deed, dated in the 1st year of King Edward the 5th, 1483, which is recorded in the great Red Book, 247, where it may appear.

William Spencer, executor of the last Will of William Canninge aforesaid, gave to the Mayor and commonalty of Bristol, 87*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the intent following, viz. twenty pounds he appointed should be freely lent to the Mayor for the time being, during the term of his mayoralty, and so to have continued from mayor to mayor for ever. The other at 67*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* he appointed should be lent to the Bayliffs of the said town, and they to enjoy the same for the time of their being in their office, paying therefore weekly 2*s.* per week to the priest of St. George's Chapel on every Saturday, who shall presently distribute the same to the poor in the alms-house in Lewens Mead: which the said William Spencer built with the money and goods of the said William Cannings, as appears in the great Red Book, folio 317.

Moreover he bequeathed to certain feoffees, one messuage lying on the back of Bristol, now in the tenure of Richard Pley, of the yearly rent of four pounds, on condition that the said feoffees and their heirs for ever should provide every year, with the profits of the said tenement, three priests sufficiently instructed in sacred divinity to preach the word of God in the parish church of St. Mary Redcliffe, or the yard of the said Church, before the Mayor and commons of the said town, and other devout people thither resorting in the Feast of Pentecost, and to pay every of the priests there so preaching 6*s.* 8*d.* To the mayor for the preacher's

times. The inscription, on the back of this tomb, is as follows:—

“ William Cannings, y^e richest marchant of y^e towne of Bristow, afterwards chosen 5 times Mayor of y^e said towne for the good of the common wealth of the same: he was in order of priesthood 7 years, and afterwards Dean of Westbury, and died the 7th Novem. 1474, which said William did build, within the said town of Westbury, a college (which his canons), and the said William did maintain by space of 8 years, 800 handycrafts men, besides carpenters and masons, every day 100 men. Besides, King Edward the IVth had of the said William 3000 marks for his peace to be had in 2470 tons of shipping.”

“ These are the names of his shiping and their burthens:—The Mary Canynges, 400 tons; The Mary and John, 900; The Kathrine, 140; The Little Nicholas, 140; The Katharine of Boston, 220; The Mary Redcliff, 500; The Galliot, 050; The Mary Batt, 220; The Margaret, 200; A ship in Ireland, 100.”*

“ No age nor time, can wear out well woon fame,
The stones themselves a statlie work doth shew,

dinner at his table, 3s. 4d. each day. To the clerk and sexton for ringing the bell, and placing the forms for the mayor and common council, twelve-pence per diem.

The residue of the rents he appointed should remain towards payment of quit-rents, the repairing the same tenements, and the common profit of the town, as appears in the said book and leaf.”

* The preceding part of this epitaph has most likely been translated from William of Worcester's Itinerary, (p. 81, 99,) and is presumed to be of much later date than the death of Canynges. It is singular that his buildings at Redcliffe Church are not mentioned in the above epitaph, though, it is supposed, the “ 800 handycrafts men” were employed on that edifice.

From senceless grave we ground may mens good name,
 And noble minds by ventrous deeds we know.
 A lanterne cleer setts forth a candel light,
 A worthy act declares a worthy wight;
 The buildings rare, that here you may behold,
 To shrine his bones deserves a tombe of gold.
 The famous fabricke which he here hath donne,
 Shines in its sphere as glorious as the Sonne.
 What needs more words, the future world he soughte,
 And set the pomp and pride of this at noughte:
 Heaven was his aime, let heaven be still his station,
 That leaves such works for others imitation."

No. 6. is an altar tomb, on which lies the effigy of a man in priest's robes. The head is shaved, and the hands are raised, as if in the act of devotion. This monument is commonly ascribed to *William Canynge*,* as Dean of Westbury. The head, however, is very different to that on the other tomb; and both have the appearance of being portraits. This of No. 6 presents a very extraordinary face:—a long aquiline nose; a narrow projecting chin; high cheek bones, and very thin cheeks, combine to produce a very singular countenance. At the feet of this statue is a small figure of a man, apparently in great bodily agony, which is a very unusual occurrence. The following Latin inscription, on a loose board, is sometimes attached to this tomb:—

" Hic inferius tumulatur corpus nobilis, circumspecti

* Canynge's Will, according to Will. Worcester. Itin. 83, is dated 12th Nov. 1474, and he died 17th of that month.—"His obiit was yerely celebrated, for which, in the year 1475, there is charged in the annual account,—

"For our Master William Canynge's obiit at Lammas-day, as the composition specyfyeth, 2*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*—Paid for our Master William Canynge's years mynde, 2*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*—At his days requiem, 0*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*—For the holy cake for 52 Sundays, wax, 5*d.* per Sunday, 2*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*—To Sir Thomas Hawkysoke for his years wages, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—To Sir Perse Welles for his years wages, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*"—Barrett, 582.

magnæque industriæ vii, WILLI. CANYNGS, dudum mercatoris et quinquies majoris istius villæ et postea in ordine sacerdotali per septennium instituti, ac Decani de Westbury; qui in ista ecclesia duas Cantarias perpetuas Duorum Capellanorum: viz^t Unam in Honorem S^{tæ} Georgii, et alteram in Honorem S^{tæ} Catharinæ ac etiam unum clericum stabiliri fecit et Mariæ Virgini Sacravit cum sua Johanna. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.”

No. 7. WILLIAM COKE. Near the principal monument of Canynge is a flat stone, on which are engraved representations of a large knife, a skimmer, and the following inscription:—

“ Hic jacet WILLM COKE quondam servitii Willmi. Canynges mercatore ville Bristole añ^s. aīe propitietur Deus. Amen.”

No. 8, is a flat stone in the south transept, with an inscription to the memory “ of JOHN TILLY, who died 22 February 1658, and Elizabeth his sister, who died 7 September, 1660.”

No. 9. JOHN BLECKER, or BLEAKER, and RICHARD COKE. A flat stone in the south transept, with a cross upon it, and having a rim of metal round its edges, bears the two following inscriptions:—

“ Hic jacet Johēs Blecker señ pandoxator cujus aīe propicietur Deus. Amen.”

“ Hic jacent *Ricardus Coke*, et *Tibota ūx. ejus*. Quorum aiābus, propitietur-eñs. Amen.”

John Blecker, Mr. Barrett supposes to have been one of Mr. Canynge's servants. The term pandoxator is translated both by him and Mr. Cole, "Brewer."

No. 10. JOHN BROOK. Near the altar are engraved representations of a man and woman, on two brass plates, inlaid in a flat stone, with one shield, and blank places for three others. The following inscription is given by Barrett:—

"Hic jacet corpus venerabilis viri JOHIS BROOK, quondam servientis ad legem illustrissimi principis felicitis memoriæ regis. Henrici octavi et justiciarii ejusdem regis ad assisas in partibus occidentalibus Angliæ, et capitalis seneschalli illius honorabilis domus et monasterii Beatae Mariæ de Glasconiâ in com. Som̄cet, qui quidem Johis obiit 25 die mens. Decembris, Anno Dom millesimo, quingentesimo, XXII, et juxta eam requiescit. Johanna uxor ejus una filiarum et hæredum Ricardi Amerike, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus, Amen."

No. 11. JOHN JAY. Near the altar is a flat stone, inlaid with two brasses, on which are engraved figures of a man and a woman, and on another fourteen other figures of children. On the stone are brass shields, with monograms and arms. Beneath their feet is the following inscription:—

"Hic jacent JOHES JAY quondam vicecomes istius villæ, et Johanna ux. ej. q. quidem Johes obiit. . . . die . . . mens. . . . A^o. D^m. M,CCCC,LXXX, quor, aiabſ pprop. de Amē."

John Jay was Sheriff of Bristol, and a merchant of eminence. His wife was sister to William of Worcester, as appears from the following notice in his Itinerary, p. 267.—“Johannes Jay secundus maritus Johannee Sororis mee obiit die 15 mensis Maii anno Christi.”

No. 12. THOMAS MEDE. At the eastern end of the north aisle, is a very handsome monument, consisting of an altar tomb, surmounted by a richly ornamented canopy. Recumbent on the former are effigies of the deceased, and of his wife, with their heads resting on cushions, and having two figures of angels supporting the pillow. The plinth of the tomb, as well as the back and sides, are covered with panelling and tracery. Immediately over the tomb are five crocketed canopies, with pinnacles, &c. and the whole is surmounted with a richly sculptured frieze and parapet. On the verge is this imperfect inscription:—

“ — — — p̄dict. **Thome Mede** ac ter majoris istius ville Bristoll: q. obiit xx. diēmēs Decēbrs, A. Dm̄. m. cccc. lxxv. qm̄. añābs p̄per.” dē Amen.

Thomas Mede was Sheriff of Bristol in 1452, and subsequently thrice mayor of that city. He had a country seat at Nayland, then called Mede's-Place, in the parish of Wraxal, and county of Somerset.—Barrett, Hist. Bristol, p. 585. Collinson's Somersetshire, vol. iii. 156.

No. 13. PHILIP MEDE. Attached to the former monument, and of the same style and character, but without any effigy, is another to the memory of Philip

Mede, with the following inscriptions on labels, and engraved brasses with figures of a man and two women :—

“ S^{ta} trinitas un’ d^e miserere nobis ———
Pater de cælis deus miserere nobis.”

Philip Mede was brother to Thomas Mede, whose monument has just been described. He appears to have been several times mayor of Bristol, and to have represented that city in two parliaments held at Coventry and at Westminster, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Henry the Sixth. His Will is dated Jan. 11, 1471, and directs his body to be buried at the altar of St. Stephen, in Redcliffe Church.—Barrett, 153, 680, 681.—Cole’s MSS. Brit. Mus. x. 54, 55.

MRS. FORTUNE LITTLE. A small marble slab, at the north-east angle of the transept, is inscribed with the following lines from the pen of Mrs. H. More.

“ Near this pillar are deposited the remains of Mrs. FORTUNE LITTLE, widow of Mr. John Little, late of this parish. She died June 28, 1777, aged 57.

Oh ! could this verse her bright example spread,
And teach the living while it praised the dead :
Then, reader, should it speak her hope divine :
Not to record her faith, but strengthen thine ;
Then should her ev’ry virtue stand confess’d,
Till every virtue kindled in thy breast :
But, if thou slight the monitory strain,
And she has lived to thee, at least, in vain,
Yet let her death an awful lesson give,
The dying Christian speaks to all that live ;
Enough for her, that here her ashes rest,
Till God’s own plaudit shall her worth attest.

Hannah More.

SIR JOHN INYN. In St. Mary's chapel is a large stone, with a brass plate inlaid in the centre, bearing an engraved figure of the deceased in his Judge's robes. On a slip of brass round the margin is this inscription:—

“ Hic jacet Johannes Inyn Miles capitalis justiciarius domini regis ad placita coram ipso rege tenenda, qui obiit 24 die Marcii, Anno Domini, Millesimo c.c.c.c.xxxix. cujus animae propitiatur Deus, Amen.”

Few particulars, besides those mentioned in the inscription, are known respecting this judge. Barrett states, that his country seat was at Bishopworth, near Filwood, now a farm house.

EVERARDUS LE FRENSSHE, or LE FRAUNCEYS. Near the centre of the transept is a plain altar tomb, supporting the recumbent figure of a person in magisterial robes. The inscription, now nearly erased, was as follows:—

“ Hic jacet *Everardus le Franshe*, qui in hac ecclesia duas fundavit cantarias et duas alias in ecclesia St. Nicolai, et fuit ter maior hujus villae, cujus animae propitiatur Deus. Amen. M.CCC.L.”

Everardus le Fraunceys was Mayor of Bristol in the years 1333, 1337, and 1339, and member for that city in three different parliaments held at Westminster in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Edward the Third.—Barrett, *Hist. Bristol*, p. 151, 675.

THOMAS YOUNG. On a marble monument in the cross aisle, is this inscription:—

“ Hic inferius sub lapide marmorea sepelitur corpus THOMÆ YOUNG armigeri, nuper de villa Bristol, ac filii ac haeredis Thomae Young unius justiciorum in communi Banco, et Jocosae uxoris ejus qui quidem Thomas obiit 15 Maii, A.D. 1506, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus, Amen.”

Thomas Young was several times representative for Bristol during the reign of Henry the Sixth.—Barrett, *Hist. Bristol*, p. 153, 583.

The Rev. THOMAS BROUGHTON was buried in the north aisle of this Church, in December, 1774. He was born in London, July, 1704. Bishop Sherlock presented him with the living and prebendship of Bedminster and Redcliffe. He was one of the original writers in the *Biographia Britannica*, and also author of a musical drama, entitled, “ *Hercules*.”—See Jones’s *Biographia Dramatica*, vol. i. p. 72.

WILLIAM BARRETT. Attached to a column in the south transept, is a small marble tablet, commemorative of WILLIAM BARRETT, F.S.A., Surgeon, and author of “ *The History and Antiquities of Bristol*.” This gentleman having become the dupe of young Chatterton, unfortunately incorporated many of the fictions of that juvenile bard in his history, and thereby rendered the whole apocryphal. It is evident that Mr. Barrett collected a large mass of materials, but was incompetent to the task of selecting, arranging, and discriminating their relative merits. Many of his papers were left to Mr. Gapper; those relating to Chatterton were disposed of to the Rev.

Mr. Kerrich of Cambridge, for Dr. Glynn, and were afterwards deposited in the British Museum. Sir John Smith, of Ashton, purchased some MSS. at Mr. Barrett's sale.

SIR WILLIAM PENN.* Attached to a column in the south transept, is a flat slab, with the following inscription, which so fully details the character and public services of the person it commemorates, that it is scarcely necessary to say more.

“ To y^e Just Memory of S^r WILL. PEN K^t & sometimes Generall, borne at Bristol An. 1621 son of Captain Giles Penn Severall years Consul for y^e English in the Mediterranean of y^e Penns of Penns Lodge in the County of Wilts and those Penns of Penn in y^e C. of BvcKs & by his Mother from y^e Gilberts in y^e County of Somerset Originally from yorksheire Adicted from his youth to Maritime affaires, He was made Captain at y^e yeares of 21; Rear-Admirall of Ireland at 23; Vice Admirall of Ireland at 25; Admiral to y^e Streights at 29; Vice Admirall of England at 31; & Generall in y^e first Duch Warres at 32; Whence retireing in An^o 1655; He was Chosen a Parliment man for y^e Towne of Weymouth 1660: made Commissioner of y^e Admiralty, & Navy Gouvernor of y^e Towne & forts of King-Sail, Vice-Admirall of Munster, and a Member of that Prouinciall Counsell, & in Anno 1664 was Chosen Great Captain-Commander under

* In a very interesting work, by Thomas Clarkson, M.A. just published, are some notices of Admiral Penn, with a very ample memoir of his son, William Penn. 2 vols. 8vo. 1813.

I have unfortunately lost some authentic particulars of the Admiral, which were communicated to me by one of his descendants.

his Royal Highnesse ; In y^e Signall & Most Euidently
successfull fight against y^e Dutch fleet :

“ Thvs He Took Leave of the Sea, His old Element,
Bvt Continued still is other Employs Till 1669 at what
Time, Through bodely Infirmitys (Contracted By y^e Care
& fatigve of Pvblique Affairs) He Withdrew, Prepared &
Made for his End ; & With a Gentle & even Gale In
mvch Peace Ariu'd and Ancord In his Last and Best Port,
At Wanstead In y^e Covnty of Essex y^e 16 Sept: 1670,
being then but 49 & 4 Months old.

“ To whose Name and Merit, His Suruiuing Lady
hath Erected this Remembrance.”

CHAP. IV.

*Painted glass.—Church furniture.—Cross.—Paintings.—Thunder
Storm.*

IN the course of the preceding pages, it has been stated, that Redcliffe church contained two chantries, or altars, dedicated to St. George and to St. Catharine: Barrett further states, that there were others to St. Blaze, St. Stephen, and St. Nicholas. William of Worcester intimates that the principal porch was dedicated to the Virgin:—"Ubi Sancta et beata virgo venerato." He also says, that "the *principal chapel* of St. Mary contains effigies of kings curiously wrought in freestone," and that the "entrance door-way is curiously wrought." In one of the windows of the north transept are some fragments of *ancient stained glass*, which appear coeval with the church. On one piece is represented six women in a boat, possibly alluding to a particular event connected with the church. There are also some diagrams, arms, and letters, which probably marked certain benefactors who contributed towards finishing the fabric. Figures of the virgin and child, with crowns on their heads, are pretty perfect.

Among the MSS. that have been discovered in, and relating to Redcliffe church, the following is entitled to record here, because it was certainly in existence before

Chatterton's birth. A copy of this paper was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London, in the year 1736, by Mr. Theobald. The original is said to have been in the possession of Mr. Browning, of Barton-Hill, near Bristol, who, I learn from Lady Millman, a relation of Mr. Browning's, also possessed some MS. poems of Chatterton, never printed. Walpole published the following account in the first edition of his *Anecdotes of Painting*, 1762;* but his copy was very inaccurate, and has never been corrected. Barrett, in his *History of Bristol*, repeats it from Walpole. In the *Nugæ Antiquæ*† it was printed more fully and accurately, and from that work the following is copied.

“ The under-written memorandum was found (among other curiosities) in the cabinet of the late John Browning, Esq. of Barton, near Bristol.”

“ Item. That Maister Canynge‡ hath deliver'd this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1470, to Maister Nicholas Petters, vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe; Moses Conterin, Philip Barthelmew, procurators§ of St. Mary Red-

* It is evident that Chatterton was acquainted with Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painters*: and it is very probable that a sight of this document, *in print*, not only induced him to write to Walpole, but to *commence fabricator of ancient writings*.

† See a new edition of this work, 2 vols. 8vo. 1804, with additional and corrective notes, by T. Park, F.S.A.

‡ “ He was ordained Alcolythe, and received the higher orders of subdeacon, deacon, and priest, in 1467-8. See Tyrwhytt's *Introduction to Rowley's Poems*.” Park's note to *Nugæ Antiquæ*, 1—12. Walpole spells the word Cumings: several other words vary in the two works.

§ Barrett has proctors

cliffe, aforesaid; a new sepulchre well gilt with golde, and a civer thereto.

“ Item, An image of God Almighty rising out of the same sepulchre, with all the ordinance that ’longeth thereto (that is to say), a lathe made of timber and the iron-work thereto.

“ Item, Thereto ’longeth Heaven, made of timber and stain’d clothes.

“ Item, Hell made of timber, and iron-work thereto, with Divels to the number of 13.

“ Item, 4 Knights armed, keeping the sepulchre, with their weapons in their hands; that is to say, 2 axes and 2 spears with 2 pavés.*

“ Item, 4 payr of Angels’ wings for 4 Angels, made of timber and well painted.

“ Item, The Fadre, the Crowne and Visage, the ball with a Cross upon it, well gilt with fine gould.

“ Item, The Holy Ghosht coming out of Heaven into the sepulchre.

“ Item, Longeth to the 4 Angels 4 Chevelers.”†

Among the ancient relics, formerly attached to Redcliffe church, was an old STONE CROSS, which is mentioned by William of Worcester, and by several other writers. A passage in Ray’s “Itineraries,” p. 253, contains this notice of it and of the church:—“June 19, 1662. Saw Ratcliff church, built by one Cannings. It is in the form of a cathedral arched with stone, *well gilded* on the roof. In the church-yard is a *fair stone cross*, whereat are preached four sermons every year; to wit, on

* “A pavice was a large shield that covered the whole body.” Park.

† Park says they are “supports.” Lord Orford reads *Chevelures*, perukes.

Good-Friday, Easter Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday." William of Worcester's words are, "*Crux pulcherrima artificiose operata est in medio dicti cimiterii.*"

Paintings in Redcliffe Church.—At the east end, over the altar, are three large pictures* by Hogarth,† representing the following sacred subjects; viz.—1. *The Ascension of Christ*;—2. *The High Priest and Servants sealing the Tomb*;—and 3. *The three Marys at the Sepulchre*.

It is incompatible with the constitution of man, and the qualifications of genius, to excel in different branches of art, or to acquire positive pre-eminence in two distinct departments of science. The productions of Hogarth,

* These were hung up in the church in the year 1757, and are said to have cost 500 guineas, besides the frames. The lofty eastern window is closed up for the purpose of hanging the largest of these paintings.

† More volumes and essays have been published respecting Hogarth and his works, than of any other ancient or modern artist. Almost every picture that he painted, and sketch that he made, has been perpetuated and circulated by means of the graver. He commenced this practice himself, and engraved many of his own pictures. Since his death, both John and Samuel Ireland, Dr. Trusler, Cook, and Nichols have published numerous annotations on his works, and prints from every subject they could collect. It is singular that only one, of the three pictures at Redcliffe, has been copied and noticed in these publications: and it is equally singular that this print (in John Ireland's *Illustrations*) is so inaccurately copied, that it appears as if "*done*" from memory, rather than from the picture.

Hogarth was certainly an artist of peculiar and distinguished talents. He stood alone in art, and formed a school of his own. He was at once the pictorial satirist, monitor, and historian of the age in which he lived. I use the latter term, from a conviction that his pictures will always be referred to with pleasure and advantage, as recording the features, costume, and corporeal characteristics of many eminent and illustrious persons, and of many public and private events of his time.—See a very interesting essay "on the genius and character of Hogarth," by Chas. Lambe, in "*The Reflector*;" also a brief memoir of him in Rees's *Cyclopædia*, article HOGARTH, by T. Phillips, R.A., an artist highly qualified to appreciate his talents.

among those of several other justly famed artists, serve to illustrate this maxim. In pictures of comic character, rich humour, and moral satire; and particularly in displaying the human figure and countenance in its common and popular forms, he certainly excelled all other painters; many of his pictures were also executed in a masterly style of colouring, grouping, and effect. Like the generality of artists, he was occasionally required to paint subjects from ancient and sacred history; but he then wandered out of his element, and at once betrayed a want of judgment and of taste. In the three pictures at Redcliffe church this is exemplified: as specimens of colouring, however, they possess much merit, and may be viewed with advantage by the young artist; but in the forms and expression of the figures, and in their attitudes and grouping, we seek in vain for propriety, dignity, or elegance.

Immediately over the altar-table is a picture, representing *Jesus restoring to life the daughter of Jairus*, by Henry Tresham, R.A. presented in 1792 to the church by the painter's uncle, Sir Clifton Wintringham, Bart.

Thunder Storm.—I have already mentioned the result of lightning on Redcliffe church, in the year 1445, when the upper part of the spire was thrown down, and the western end of the church was much damaged. In 1812 I had an opportunity of observing the appearances and effects of an appalling thunder storm in this edifice, which was really so awful and grand, that I conceive an attempt to describe them will neither be thought irrelevant nor unamusing. Never did I witness a scene so truly sublime. It reminded me of necromancy and enchanted palaces. Busily and intently engaged, *alone*, in

surveying this large church, deciphering the old inscriptions, and examining the monuments, an almost sudden darkness came on; the distant pictures and columns became scarcely perceptible; the rain, accompanied with large hail stones, fell in torrents on the leaden roof; and the glass of the windows seemed in imminent danger of being shivered to atoms. A heavy cloud appeared to be suspended immediately over the church, and discharged, from its swoln bosom, an accumulation of water, hail, lightning, thunder, and wind. In any situation such a storm must have been terrific; but placed as I was, in the midst of this church, impressed with a recollection of the destroyed spire; enveloped in gloom, and surrounded by knights in armour, monkish effigies, and other images of deceased persons, the effect was truly sublime and awful. At one moment the whole space was, as Milton terms it, "darkness visible," in the next, the vivid lightning blazed through the long ailes, and illuminated every object. It glanced on the clustered column, played around the brazen eagle, flashed on the supplicating statue: alternate gloom and dazzling glare pervaded the whole church. An almost incessant peal of thunder continued to accompany reiterated flashes of lightning: it now seemed exhausted, but only to come again with additional fury of sound, and more awful crashes. Though so truly terrific, I own that it excited more of admiration than of fear; for my whole faculties were absorbed, and seemingly entranced in contemplating the varied, brilliant, and powerful effects of the scene. The sensations of the heart were suspended or overpowered by the more powerful emotions of the soul.

With a few verbal alterations, the following passage

from Walter Scott is at once apposite to, and descriptive of, this scene:—

“ And sudden, through the dark’ned air
A flash of lightning came,
So broad, so bright, so red the glare,
The fabric seem’d on flame.
Glanced every column through the aile,
Glanced every statue clad in mail.

Each trophied tomb, each sculptured stone,
Were instant seen and instant gone :—
Seem’d all on fire within, around,
Deep sacristy and altar pale ;
Shone every pillar foliage crown’d,
And glimmer’d all the dead men’s mail.”

Lay of the Last Minstrel, Canto VI.

CHAP. V.

An Essay on the Life, Character, and Writings of
THOMAS CHATTERTON.

"Never ending, still beginning."

"And yet poor Edwin was no vulgar boy;
 Deep thought oft seem'd to fix his infant eye :
 Dainties he heeded not, nor gaude, nor toy,
 Save one short pipe of rudest minstrelsy.
 Silent, when glad; affectionate though shy :
 And now his look was most demurely sad;
 And now he laugh'd aloud, yet none knew why;
 The neighbours star'd and sigh'd, yet bless'd the lad :
Some deem'd him wond'rous wise, and some believ'd him mad."

MINSTREL.

SUCH is the portrait which Beattie has drawn of his imaginary young bard—the Minstrel: and this is so correct a delineation of Chatterton, that *he* may be considered as the prototype. Every line and touch defines a marked feature of this youth, and at once portrays his mind and character.

To those who are not familiar with the events of Chatterton's life, and with the complicated and voluminous controversy excited by his writings, it will be expedient to unfold a few particulars; without some knowledge of which, the following Essay would be uninteresting and inexplicable.—Thomas Chatterton's father was a school-

master, and verger of Redcliffe Church, and died before the birth of his son, who was born Nov. 20, 1752. He continued under the care of his mother, and in Colston's charity-school, till July 1, 1767, when he was placed, as articled clerk, with Mr. Lambert, an attorney of Bristol. In that gentleman's office he continued three years, when he left his native place, his friends, his home, and his only social comforts, to seek literary fame, and acquire an honest livelihood, in the immense metropolis of the British empire. Confident in the powers and versatility of his own talents, he vainly conceived that a large fortune might be acquired by the exercise of his pen: he also fancied that an English Mæcenæ might be found to vie with the illustrious Roman in the proud exercise of patronage; but his expectations were visionary, his hopes were blasted: he wrote much for little remuneration; he struggled some time with penury and want; and at length, in a moment of mental derangement, terminated the cares of life by a dose of poison, in August 1770. Such is the short history of the most extraordinary youth that ever lived. His various essays, in prose and verse, display a vivid imagination, and singular precosity of talent. The chief of his works have been published in three large octavo volumes, but he caused many more to be written.

The life and character of Chatterton constitute one of those subjects on which the essayist may expatiate without fearing his prolixity will become tedious, or that his repetitions will be censured as impertinent; and the author of the present work, while he was conscious that but little could be added to the speculations of his predecessors, on a topic that has already exhausted the learning, and confounded the sagacity of our most celebrated

critics, was yet unwilling to commit his present volume to the world, without attempting to gratify the natural expectation of his readers. It is not his intention, however, to comment at length on the various difficulties of the Rowleyan controversy, or to dwell with minuteness on the personal history of the youth to whom the composition of the disputed productions is attributed; convinced as he is, that the poems ascribed to Rowley are the effusions of a stripling of the eighteenth century, he will confine himself to a cursory review of those prominent features in the character of Chatterton, which appear to indicate his peculiar aptitude to imitate old writings, and to such correlative observations on incidental topics, as may correct the errors, or supply the imperfections of his critics and biographers.

The only question, indeed, that remains undecided, regards the qualification of Chatterton to produce the poems ascribed to Rowley; and on this point I wish to be particular and explicit. The external testimony is known to every one; and respecting the internal evidence of the poems themselves, the *public* has long been decided. The frequent personification of abstract terms, and the copious employment of metaphysical imagery; the consistency with which the characters and manners are supported; the frequent employment of words and phrases unknown to the age in which Rowley is supposed to have flourished; the use of the pindaric measure; the adoption of a stanza unknown, in its finished state, till the time of Prior; the varieties of metre; and the uniform harmony of the diction and the verse; all conspire to indicate the existence of their author in a fastidious and cultivated age, when the poet could improve his first rude

efforts from the study of existing models, and combine the regularity which arises from experience, with the native energy of genius.

It would be injustice, indeed, to the learned and able advocates for the authenticity of the poems, to deny, that on minute and isolated points of dispute, they have frequently combated with success the positions of their antagonists. But the extent and minuteness of their researches, is in itself the strongest argument against the justice of their conclusions: had the poems been authentic, their claims to antiquity would have been *easily* supported by the most cursory reference to the works of our earlier poets: the same peculiarities of diction and phraseology which were most observable in the poems of the Rowleyan poet, would have been discovered on the surface of our ancient literature; nor would a Bryant and a Sherwen have been content to triumph in the justification of frequent and important anomalies, by an isolated passage in some obscure writer, discovered after the research of many years, and brought forward with all the ostentation of decisive authority. It may be true, that more than twenty instances of the use of *han*, combined with the third person plural, are to be found in the writings of our ancient poets; but such evidence, by shewing the *infrequency* of this, and similar peculiarities, demonstrates the poems of Rowley to be, even in their grammatical construction, unlike the compositions with which they are the most easily compared, and evinces them to be the productions of a juvenile imitator, unable to distinguish between the current language of our forefathers, and their mistakes and affected irregularities.

Were it possible for the observer of life and manners

to place before him an imaginary picture of embryo genius, and to contemplate with ideal enthusiasm the peculiarities of temper and of habit which might be presumed most strongly to foretell the future expansion of latent excellencies, the creation of his fancy would not present him with a more perfect object of scrutiny or of admiration, than was exhibited by Chatterton during his boyish years. "I remember (says Mrs. Newton) his early thirst for pre-eminence, and, that before he was five years old, he would always preside over his play-mates as their master, and they his hired servants. His spirits were rather uneven; sometimes so gloomed, that for several days together he would say very little, and that by constraint; at other times extremely cheerful."

While he exercised his juvenile talents in the composition of pieces which his seniors and instructors might have vainly endeavoured to equal, he pursued the bias of his genius in solitude and silence; disdaining a competition in which the glory of success bore no comparison with the possible mortification of defeat. He united the assiduity of the student with those habits of reflection which give life and beauty to the materials on which they operate; and combined the pride of conscious superiority, the ambition that animates to the pursuit of great and arduous objects, and the practical activity and perseverance that are necessary to sustain the flights, and embellish the labours, of the most exalted genius. The discipline, indeed, to which he was subjected, confined him, during his early years, to occasional and desultory efforts; but the observer, who contemplates in the charity-boy of Bristol the future representative of a minstrel of the fifteenth century, will indulge in the supposition, that

during his evenings of school-boy gloom, and eccentric meditation, his faculties were absorbed in the combination and creation of those images which ennobled the struggles of Ella, and which diffuse their splendid, but melancholy lustre on the beauty, the innocence, and the sorrows of his bride.

The perseverance and the enthusiasm so necessary to the performance of great undertakings, were perverted by the peculiar bias of his mind: the uniform testimony of his friends asserts, that he was prone to artifice; that he sometimes contemplated the possibility of a fraud, like that which we suppose him to have accomplished; that all the stratagems and evasions to which an individual actually committing it would have recourse, were observable in his conduct, and, that he confessed himself to be the author of more than one composition which he had previously given to his friends as the production of Rowley.

If we suppose the pretended compositions of Rowley to be the writings of Chatterton, his falsehoods and inconsistencies are susceptible of easy explanation. He would have imposed the first part of the *Battle of Hastings* on Mr. Barrett, as an ancient production, and only confessed the deception in a moment of surprize and inadvertence. Is it to be supposed, if that gentleman had made no inquiries into the authenticity of the verses, that Chatterton would have voluntarily undeceived him? And if we admit, that in this instance he endeavoured to betray the confidence of his friend by fraud and falsehood, at what point are we to limit his deceptions? On the other side, if vanity excited him to claim as his own, a genuine production of Rowley, why did he not claim

the composition of the rest of the manuscripts? He might have done so with impunity; and since he was not restrained by any reverence for truth, it is probable that he was only withheld from acknowledging his productions by the same motives that led to their ascription to an imaginary parent; the conviction that they would be despised and neglected as the production of an apprentice-boy, of obscure birth and imperfect education.

To obviate these difficulties, it has been supposed by the later advocates for the authenticity of the poems, that Chatterton did actually discover certain compositions of Rowley among the neglected parchments; that he expanded and improved them, and was excited, in one or two instances, to imitate their appearance and phraseology.

Consistently with this supposition, it must be conjectured, that the parchments he endeavoured to disguise were intended as the materials of this mode of amusement, and that he submitted the first part of the *Battle of Hastings* to the inspection of Barrett, as the best experiment by which he could determine his own success. But to indulge in these speculations is only to explain one wonder by another. The individual who wrote the first part of the *Battle of Hastings*, must have had learning enough, at least, to compose all the rest of the poems; and to distinguish the interpolated passages from those which are supposed to be genuine, is a task to which the most accomplished critic would be found unequal.

It is recorded by his relatives, that having occasion to write to an absent friend, his letter was composed of all the hard words that he could collect, and contained a request, that it might be answered in a similar manner. This circumstance affords a clue to the composition of

Rowley, and to all the subsequent writings of their author.

Having become, in some degree, conversant with the obsolete language of the fifteenth century, he was willing to exercise the same species of ingenuity in the production of more elaborate works, which he had before devoted to the composition of a letter. The Poems of Mason, and particularly the Tragedy of Elfrida, were at that time the themes of critical applause, and of popular imitation. Walpole's "Castle of Otranto" had just attained peculiar publicity, and was published with all the arts of fiction, mystery, and falsehood. The poems of Ossian, or rather of Macpherson, were likewise the subject of public criticism, curiosity, and controversy. These were all calculated to fasten on the mind of Chatterton, and it is very probable, that he was accustomed to amuse himself during the hours of sedentary confinement, by couching his own imitations of these and other popular compositions, in the obsolete language and phraseology of the fifteenth and fourteenth centuries. By the assistance of Speght and Bailey, he was enabled to accomplish his purpose with a facility, which would not be suspected, but by those who have repeated the experiment. Surprised at his own success, the amusement of his solitude became his regular and his favourite occupation. A new field was opened to his personal and literary ambition, and in the name of Rowley he foresaw the easy acquisition, and durable existence of a species of literary fame, to which the pretensions of the unlettered boy would have been partially and unwillingly conceded.

To render the deception so complete, that it should defy the scrutiny of common inquirers, he possessed all

the learning and all the resources that were necessary. An inaccurate acquaintance with the vocabulary of our forefathers ; a cursory knowledge of Speght, and Stow, and Camden ; a superficial recollection of Saxon genealogy, and of one or two ancient chronicles, were all the materials which were requisite to the accomplishment of the forgery. That Chatterton had access to many of these resources, is known from positive testimony ; the few authors to whom his reference has not been positively traced, are neither rare nor valuable ; and his deficiency in antiquarian and historical knowledge, was supplied by the opportunities of his local situation.

It has been observed, that in the Battle of Hastings, the names of the Saxons are but sparingly interspersed, while the Normans are minutely and distinctly commemorated ; and Mr. Warton accounts for the circumstance by informing us, that Chatterton copied the names of the Normans from Fuller's Church History, while of the Saxons he had only the scanty knowledge that might be obtained in the general course of his reading. It is known that an old translation of Camden was among the books to which he had access, and many of the names and facts which Mr. Bryant enumerates as beyond the research of a school-boy, are to be found in the Britannia. In various instances, as in *bestoike* and *Chericauncie*, he has been misled, as in others he was assisted by Bailey's Dictionary.

But we are triumphantly reminded of the short and hurried intervals, in which, on the supposition that Chatterton was the author of the poems, he must have accomplished such important and multifarious writings. It might be sufficient, without adverting to the evidence,

to reply, that the labour of deciphering, transcribing, and explaining the works of Rowley, supposing them to have been genuine, must have been equal to that expended on their original composition. On reviewing the history of his youth, it will appear, however, that his opportunities of literary labour were fully equal, allowing for his known rapidity of composition, to the production of still more extensive and arduous undertakings. At Colston's school, the hours of application were, in the Summer, from seven to twelve, and from one to five; in the Winter two hours less each day. He was always in bed by eight o'clock; but was permitted to be absent on Saturdays and Saints' days, from one or two at noon, till seven or eight in the evening. Admitting, therefore, an hour in each day to have been devoted to the purposes of cleanliness, there were in summer three hours, and in winter five of each day, besides about three half days in every fortnight, that he could devote to his juvenile pursuits. His habits were solitary; and the intervals devoted by the other boys to the sports of childhood, were employed by him in reading or contemplation. In Mr. Lambert's office a very small portion of the day was devoted to business.

Within the compass of a year and a half, assisted by leisure, and stimulated by enthusiasm, many poets have outdone the labours of Chatterton; and even after supposing one-half of his time to have been devoted to his glossary and his Camden, it may be questioned, whether the number of his works exceeded, in proportion to the time expended in their composition, the performances of a Blacket and a Dermody.* Fluency may be

* The history of this extraordinary poet, and indiscreet youth, has been mi-

attained by perseverance, and the compositions of the man of genius may flow from his pen with the same

nutely narrated by Mr. Raymond, in two volumes, 12mo. Among Dermody's poems is "A Monody on Chatterton," of such exquisite pathos and eloquence, and so peculiarly apposite to our present subject, that I conceive the reader will be gratified in perusing the following passages from it.

MONODY on CHATTERTON, *written by the late THOMAS DERMODY, in the 12th year of his age.*

Daughters of Heav'n ! blest sisters of sweet song,
Who nurse the seedlings that prolific rise
From Poesy's illustrious birth,
Firing some favour'd son of earth,
And lending to his breast a portion of the skies;
O ! hither move along
In pensive pace,
Lead bright Imagination's seraph-throng
O'er the rude stones that frown uncouth—
In yon deep dell's oblivious gloom
Sadly sleeps a once lov'd youth.

Ye wood-flowers breathe your wild perfume,
Ye shrouded warblers harmonize the gale,
Here, Autumn, fling thy brilliant bloom,
And fence from wayward winds the sacred vale ;

Tread soft, ye infants of the air,
While in the mazy dance you turn,
Tread soft—and pause to mourn,
Mingling your mystic sports with sickly care,
For genius slumbers here !

True Genius, prompt to mount the sphere
Of fancy, thro' pure rapture's maze,
And view her with unshrinking gaze,
Prompt to veil in antique dress
What ancientry could ne'er express ;
Catch the Buskin's lofty mien,
Or woo the laughter-loving Queen.
Immortal Boy, thee angels fed
With Poesy's abstracted food,

exuberant rapidity that marks the unpremeditated compositions of the copious, but feeble versifier.

Pride, unbounded and solitary pride, was the leading feature in the character of Chatterton; and had its direction been guided, or its exuberance repressed by the salutary influence of religious or moral truth, instead of exciting him to a secret and selfish triumph over the dupes of successful forgery, its influence would have inspired the honourable zeal of open and manly emulation.

Thy bowl was fill'd from Fancy's fountain head,
 Thy bowl with wondrous ecstasies embued;
 By heaven's own chymic skill refined,
 Thine was the manner of the mind.
 Had he but gain'd his manhood's mighty prime,
 Bright as the Sun, and as the Sun sublime,
 His soaring soul had borne the awful wand
 Of magic power, and o'er the fairy land
 Of Fancy shed a new poetic race,
 Lending creation to his favor'd place.
 But oh! the dying sounds decay,
 Ah! they fade away,
 Melting, melting, melting,
 Melting from the ear of day.
 Despair assumes the Muse's lyre,
 Damps each softly sinking fire,
 Presses the fury spirit down below,
 And tells his stubborn soul the bitter tale of woe.

At last, superior to her chain,
 He flies o'er Madness' wild domain,
 Despis'd and dejected—he faints and he sighs!
 Too rigorous Heav'n! how ghastly his eyes!
 Thus I triumph o'er all—lo! a Chatterton dies!

Spare oh! spare Almighty pow'r!
 His frenzy'd passions and his last black hour;
 Spare his mortal portion, spare!
 Think upon his case distrest,
 And of his soul's fine essence grant a share to some pure breast!

It has been the fashion of modern literature to depreciate the character of Walpole. That, as a man he was sarcastic, fretful, and fastidious; prone to satirical comment on the failings of his friends; easily disgusted by uncouthness of manners, or impropriety of speech; accustomed to regard the world of professional literature with the supercilious smile of conscious elevation, is evident from his letters, and the memorabilia published in "Walpoliana." These imperfections and eccentricities were the natural accompaniments of an irritable temperament, and an aristocratic education; they were confirmed and exasperated by the exquisite sensibility of his taste; which detected with a sort of intuitive rapidity the slightest deviation from good manners. The architect of that frivolous piece of "modern gothic," the villa of Strawberry Hill, and the author of "the Castle of Otranto," was not likely to shew much courtesy or kindness to poor merit, or give encouragement to a manufacturer of romance, or to an explorer after real or fictitious "Anecdotes of Artists."

To this individual, of habits so fastidious, so select in his intercourse, and so tender of his literary fame, it was the misfortune of Chatterton to apply; and had Walpole possessed the lights in which we at present view the endowments of his suppliant, there seems no reason to doubt that he would have sacrificed many of his jealousies and prepossessions to the encouragement of so extraordinary a phenomenon. As it was, he must have felt indignant at the presumption and mercenary spirit of a boy, who could first attempt to make him the dupe of his forgeries, and afterwards endeavour to rest his claims for support, or patronage, on the productions of his artifice.

Walpole's discretion, or his humanity, however, overcame his anger, and in a letter equally remarkable for the gentleness of its reproof, and its good sense, he exhorts him to apply with industry and perseverance to the duties of his station, as the surest means of enabling him hereafter to discharge the debt of gratitude to his relatives.

The same sacrifice of principle to the expectation or possession of pecuniary advantage, that marked Chatterton's application to Walpole, is too visible in his literary undertakings after his settlement in the metropolis. Some weeks after his arrival, he calculates on the profits that might have been made on *Rowley*, had the *gude* old priest been a *Londoner* instead of a Bristowyan. He writes on either side of the question, as suits his immediate convenience; and at a time, when, if we believe his own account, he entertained no dread of pecuniary distress, he coldly estimates the death of a man whom even his enemies lamented, at the price of his elegy. He seems, in his letters, to be conscious that his frequent appearance at public places demands an apology; and his *Burlettas*, written for Marylebone Gardens, appear to testify his intimacy with the leaders of those circles in which no young man of enthusiasm ever moved without corruption.

His vices and his errors were the natural result of ardent passions, uncontrolled by any restraint but convenience, undirected by any motive but the immediate gratification of the passing hour. Had he died a death less premature, it is impossible that a mind like his should not have discovered the folly of that pride which finds its chief gratification in singularity; and that sacrifices to a

vain display of intellectual independence, the most momentous interests that can excite the speculation, or affect the happiness of man. His pride would have been subdued into virtuous dignity; the stubbornness of unbending vanity would have been converted into the undismayed and persevering fortitude of the Christian; and instead of terminating, with the melancholy resolution of despair, a short and unhappy career, he might have improved, by his example, that community which he had adorned and enlightened by his talents; honoured during the splendid progress of his mortal existence by the learned and the good, and the theme in after ages of virtuous reverence, and literary praise.*

The following letters from Chatterton to Dodsley, the bookseller, respecting the Play of *Ælla*, &c., have never before been published; but as they tend to strengthen the arguments here advanced, I am induced to print them. The cunning, deception, and finesse of the young poet, are strongly illustrated in these letters.—They were written before he commenced his correspondence with Walpole.

* The precocious talents and unhappy fate of Chatterton continue to occupy the attention and sympathy of the literary student. The inhabitants of Bristol have lately raised a cenotaph to his memory, adjoining Redcliffe church. Mr. Grant, of Cambridge, has published a very neat and interesting edition of his "poetical works, with notices of his life, history of the Rowley controversy, a selection of his letters and notes, critical and explanatory," 2 vol. small 8vo. 1842.

LETTER I.

Bristol, Dec. 21, 1768.

SIR,

I take this method to acquaint you, that I can procure copies of several ancient Poems; and an Interlude, perhaps the oldest dramatic piece extant; wrote by one Rowley, a Priest in Bristol, who lived in the reigns of Henry VIth and Edward IVth.—If these Pieces will be of service to you, at your command copies shall be sent to you, by

Your most obedient Servant,

D. B.

Please to direct for D. B. to be left with Mr. Thomas
Chatterton, Redclift Hill, Bristol.
For Mr. J. DODSLEY, Bookseller, Pall Mall, London.

LETTER II.

Bristol, Feb. 15, 1769.

SIR,

Having intelligence that the Tragedy of *Ælla*, was in being, after a long and laborious search, I was so happy as to attain a sight of it. Struck with the beauties of it, I endeavoured to obtain a copy to send to you: but the present possessor absolutely denies to give me one, unless I give him a Guinea for a consideration. As I am unable to procure such a sum, I made search for another copy, but unsuccessfully.—Unwilling such a beauteous Piece should be lost, I have made bold to apply to you: several Gentlemen of learning who have seen it, join with me in praising it.—I am far from having any mercenary views for myself in this affair, and, was I able, would print it on my own risque. It is a perfect Tragedy, the plot clear, the language spirited, and the Songs (interspersed in it) are flowing, poetical, and elegantly simple. The similies judiciously applied, and though wrote in the reign of Henry VIth, not inferior to many of the present age. If I can procure a copy, with or without the gratification, it shall immediately be sent to you. The motive that actuates me to do this, is, to convince the world that the Monks (of whom some have so despicable an opinion) were not such blockheads, as generally thought, and that good poetry might be wrote in the dark days of superstition, as well as in these more enlightened ages. An imme-

diate answer will oblige me. I shall not receive your favour as for myself, but as your agent.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. CHATTERTON.

P. S.—My reason for concealing my name, was, lest my Master (who is now out of Town) should see my letters, and think I neglected his business.

Direct for me on Redclift Hill.

After a specimen of the Tragedy, in part of Ælla's speech, he says—

The whole contains about 1600 lines.

If it should not suit you, I should be obliged to you if you would calculate the expenses of printing it, as I will endeavour to publish it by subscription on my own account.

For Mr. JAMES DODSLEY, Bookseller, Pall Mall, London.

REPORT

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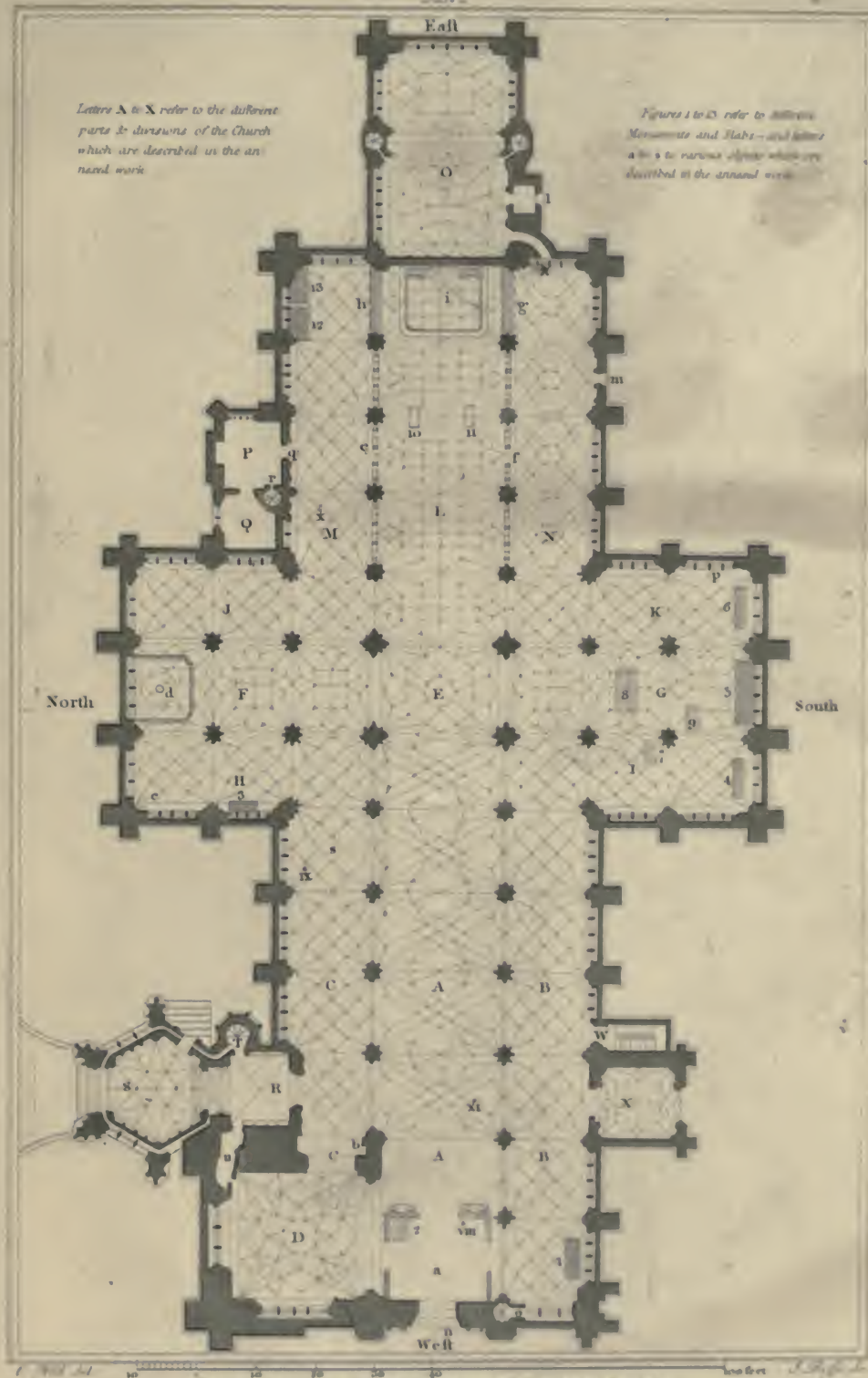
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Letters A to X refer to the different parts & divisions of the Church which are described in the annexed work

Figures 1 to 13 refer to different Monuments and Slabs; and letters a to s to various spaces which are described in the annexed work



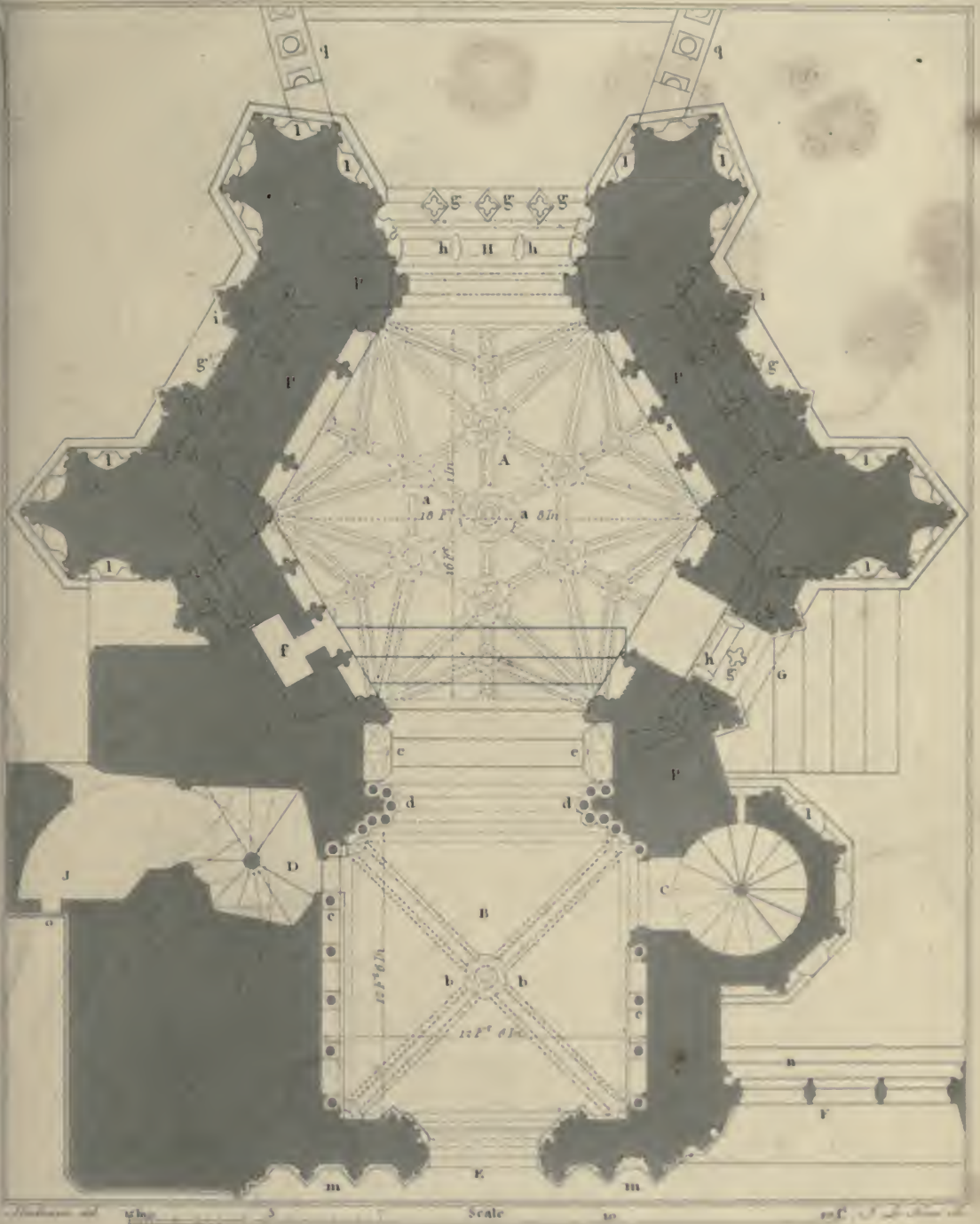
REDCLIFFE CHURCH: - BRISTOL.

Ground Plan, showing the positions of the Roof, and of Monuments &c.

London: Published by J. Johnson.



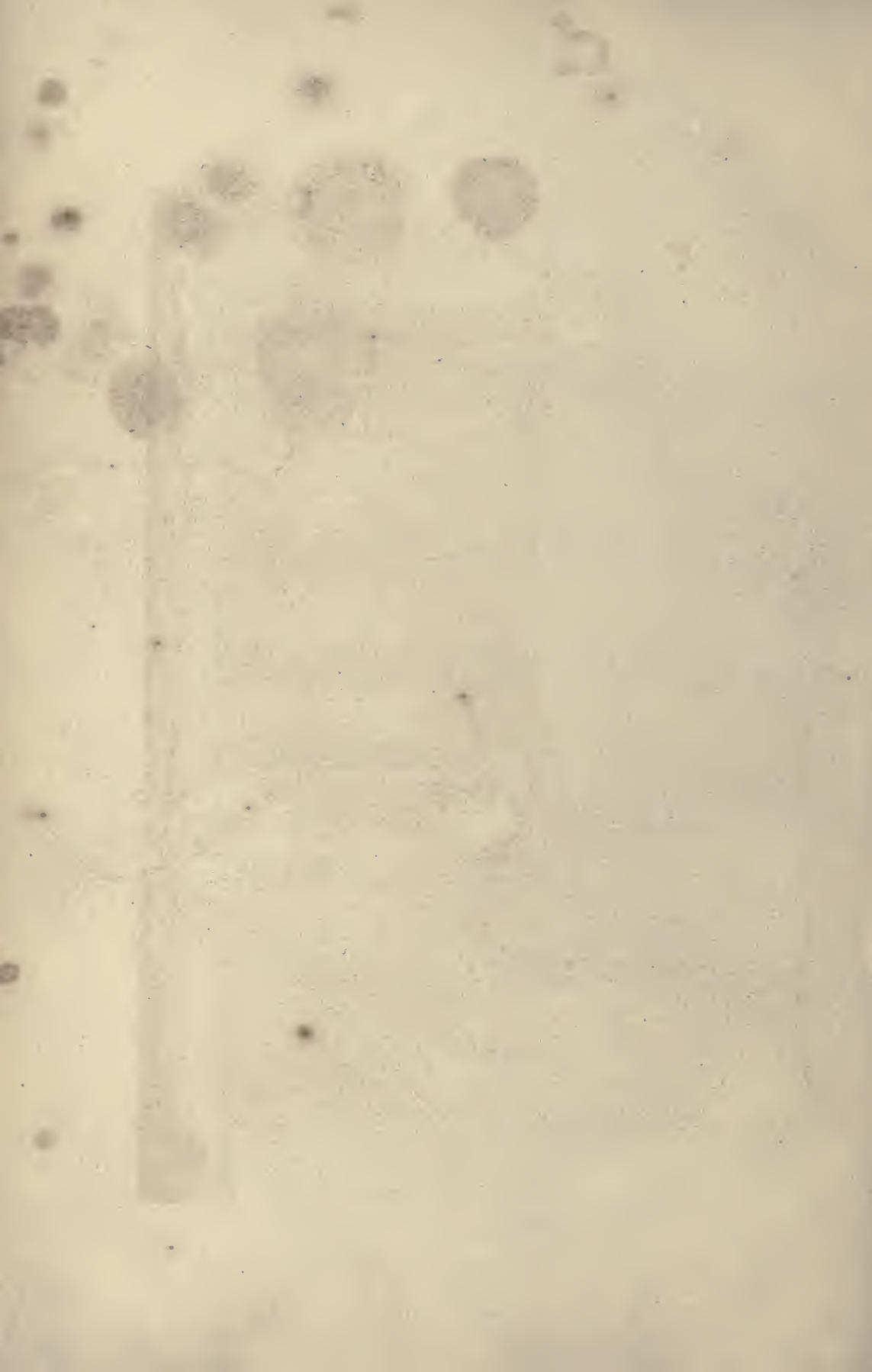
PL. II.



REDCLIFFE CHURCH - BRISTOL.

Ground Plan of the North Choir.

Engraved by J. Rogers.



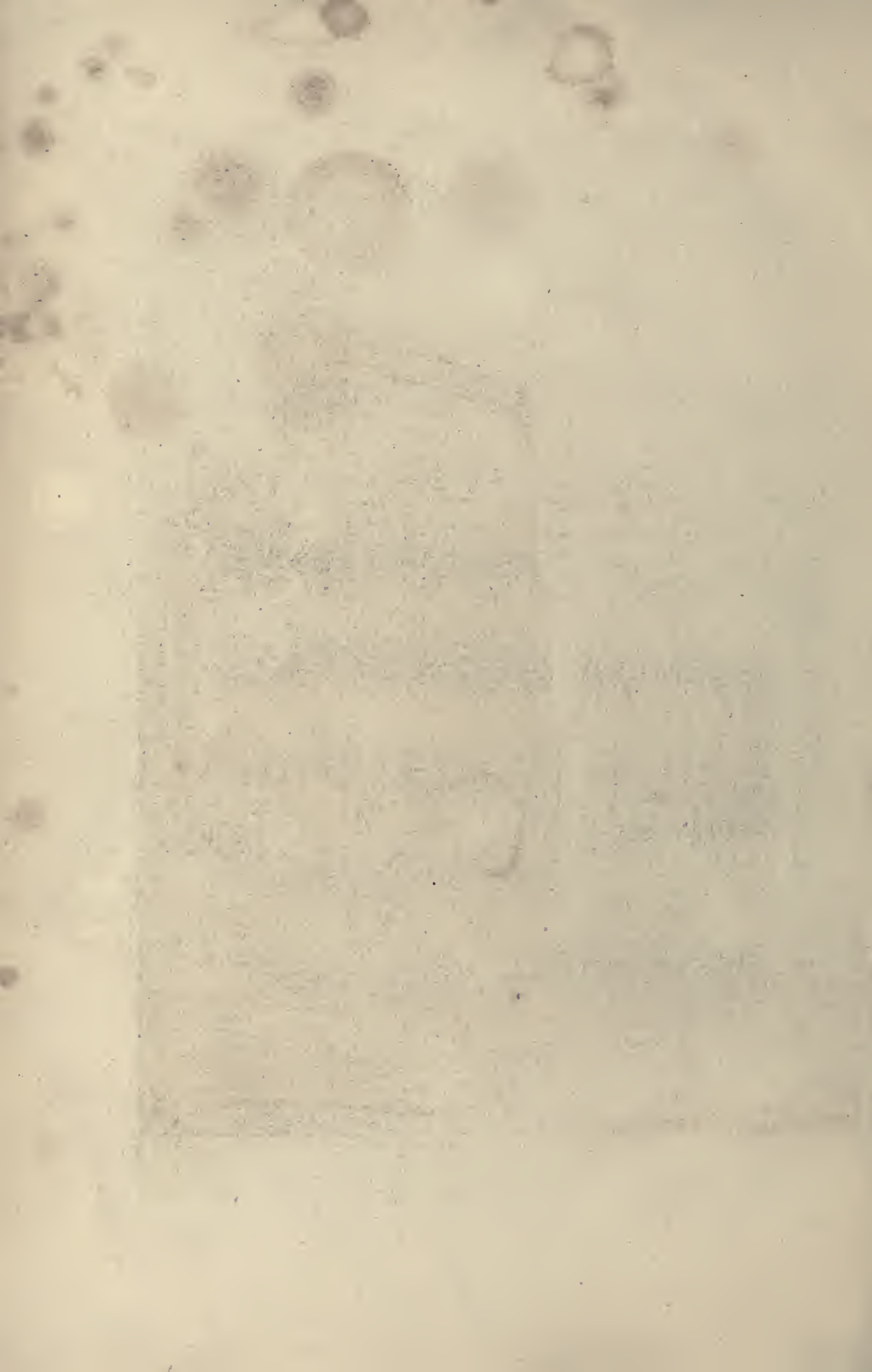


See Brecon History, p. 10, of Brecon, &c.

BRECON CATHEDRAL - BRECON.

View from the South-east

In JOHN KINGSLEY'S ROMAN HISTORY, the first time is recorded by this author.





C. Mid del

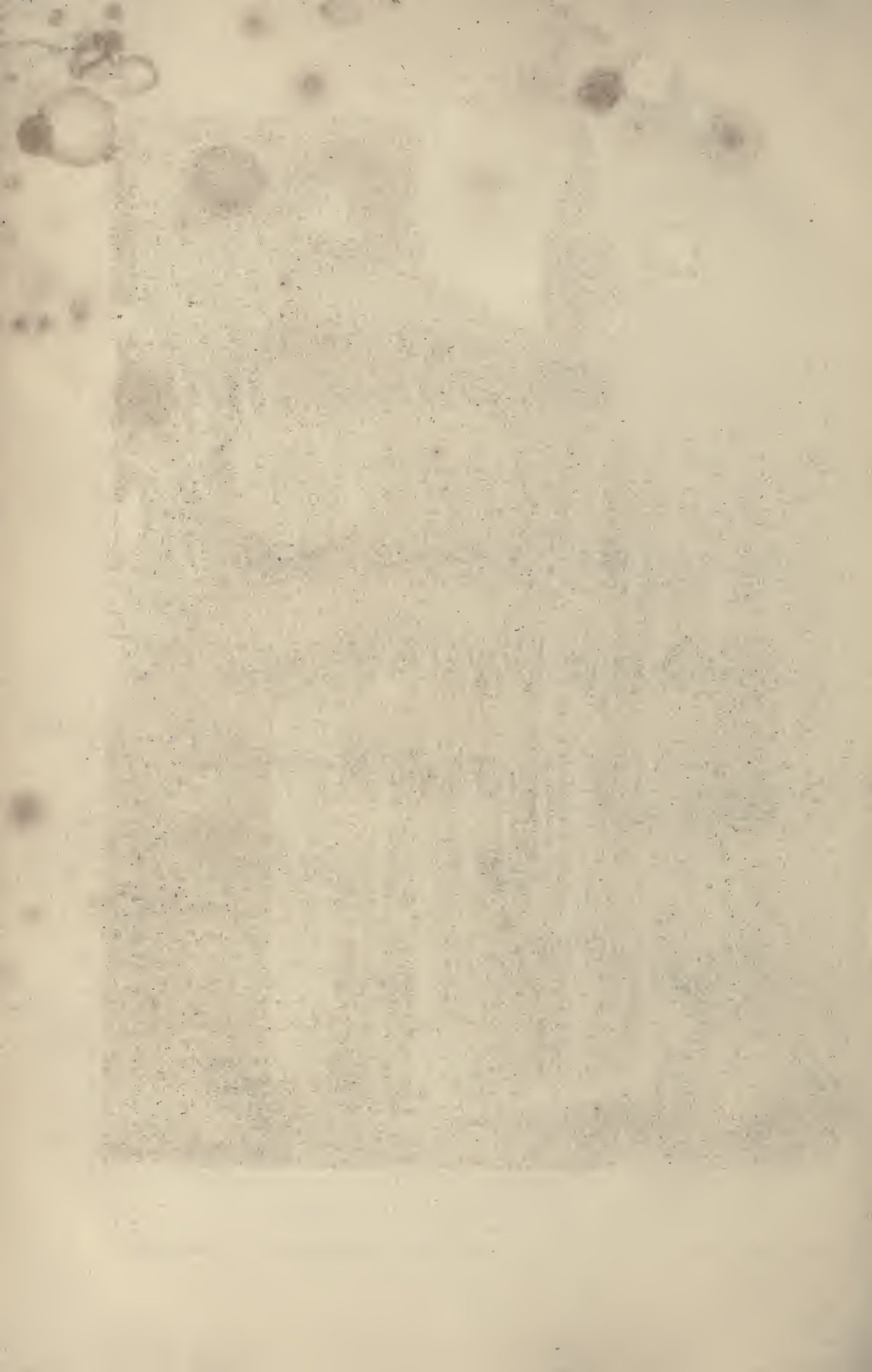
for Britton's History of Bristol Vol. 10.

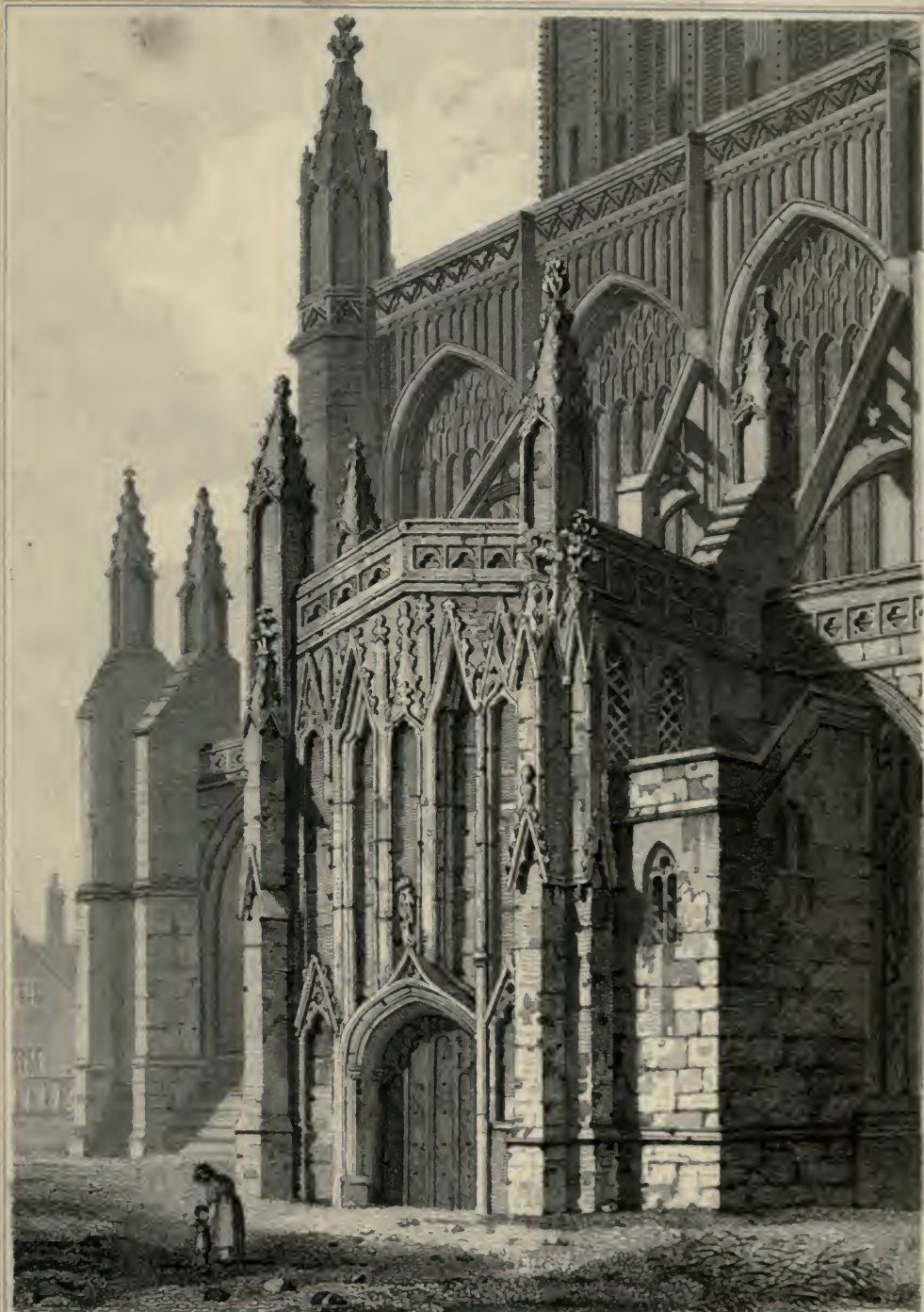
at length &c.

BRIDGLIFFE CHURCH:—BRISTOL.

View of the East End

THOMAS HENSON MILLIKEN, Esq. an admirer & promoter of Antiquarian publications, has been so interested by the Author
London, printed by Longman.





G. Shepherd del.

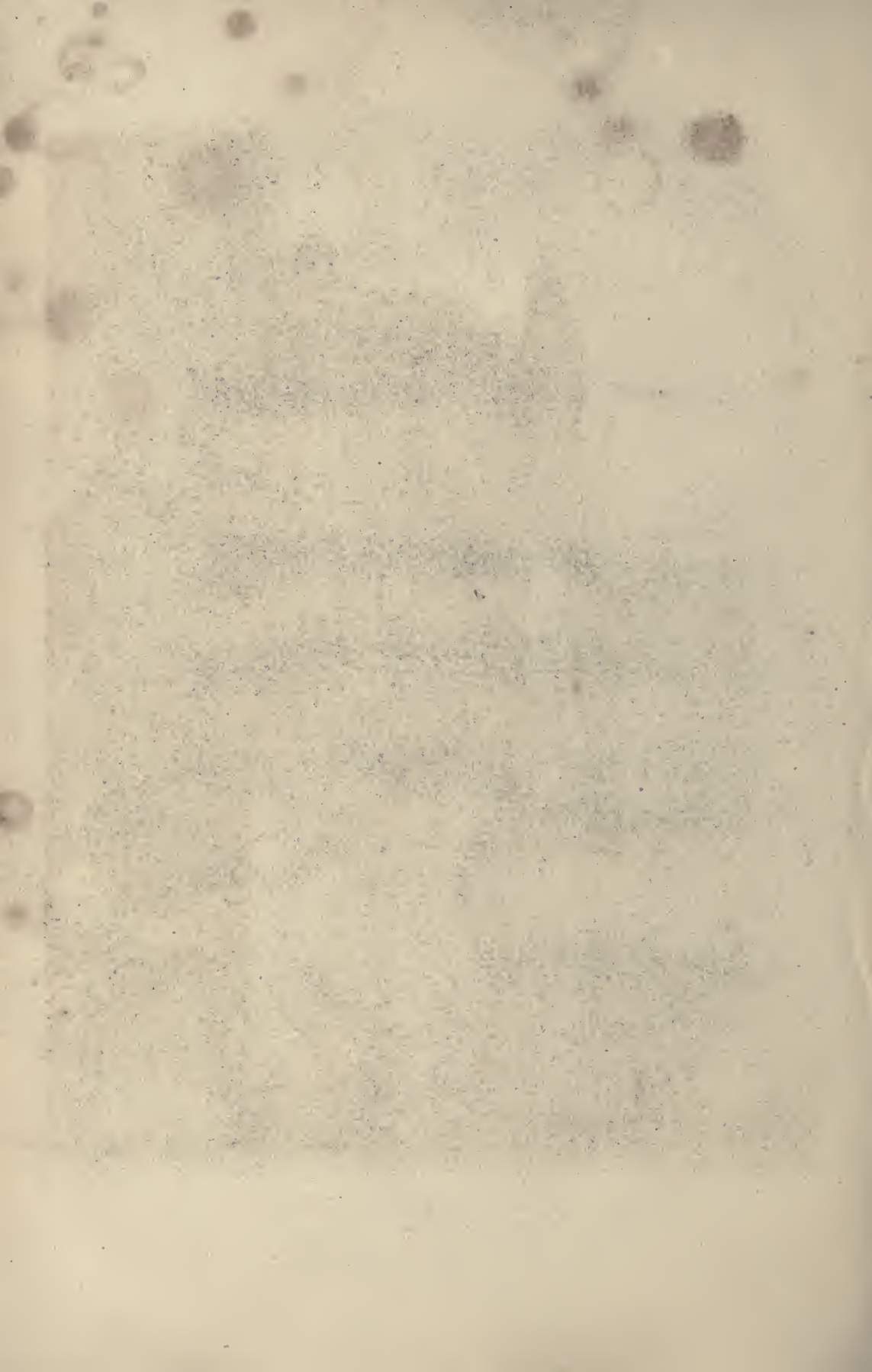
for Christian's History by J. B. B. B. B.

REDCLIFFE CHURCH: BRISTOL.

South North, &c.

To the Rev.^d RICHARD WHIST, M.A. Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, this Plate is inscribed by the Author

London: Published by J. B. B. B.





Maclean del.

for Collins's History &c. of Bristol Church

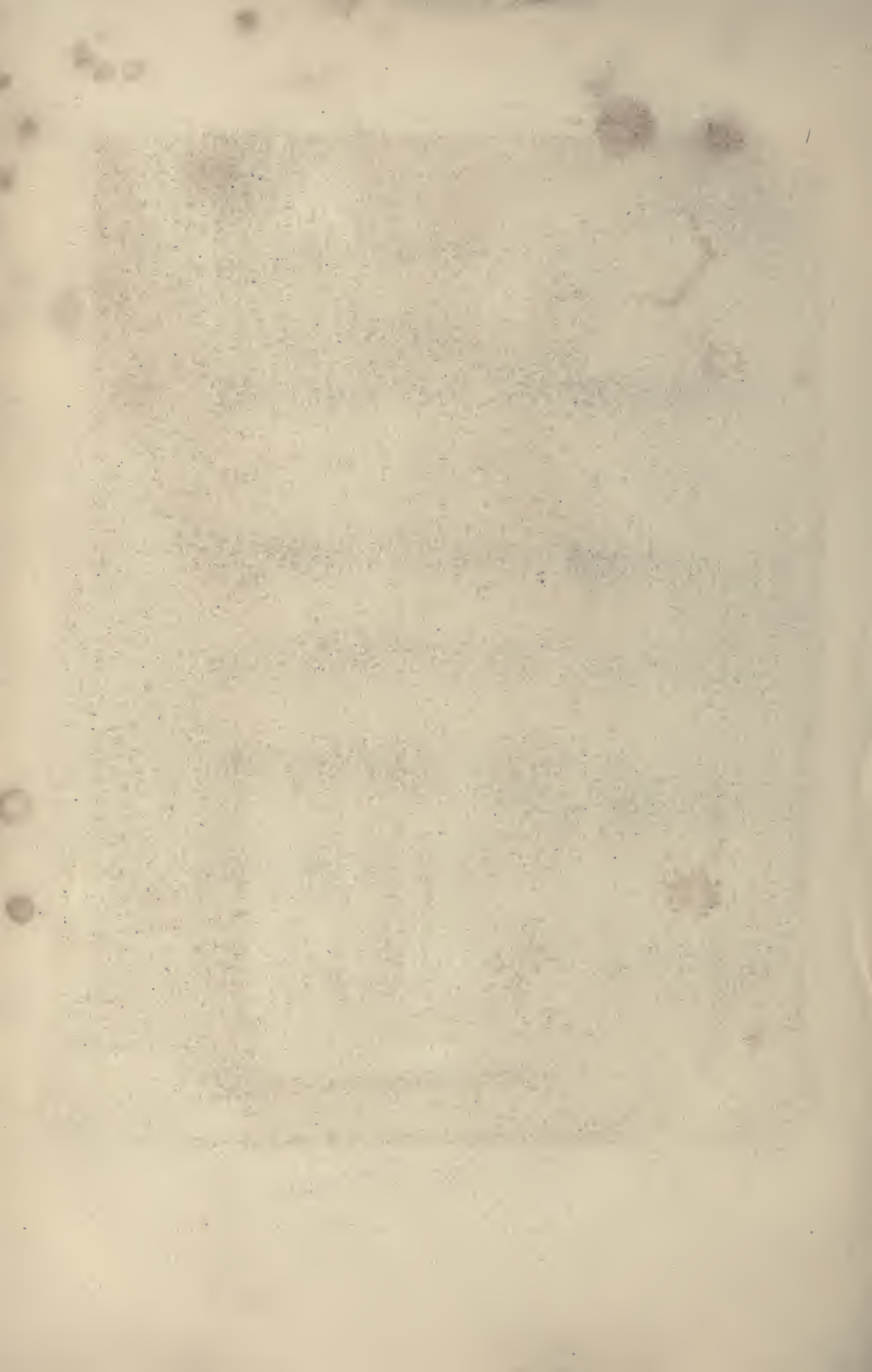
J. D. Smith sc.

REDCLIFFE CHURCH:—BRISTOL.

The of the North Porch.

*To Edward Kemp Esq. who has owned considerable abilities in the design and execution of several
Famous the year is marked by his sincere friend J. Kemp.*

London, Published by J. Kemp.





C. Wild del.

for the History &c. of Redcliffe Ch.

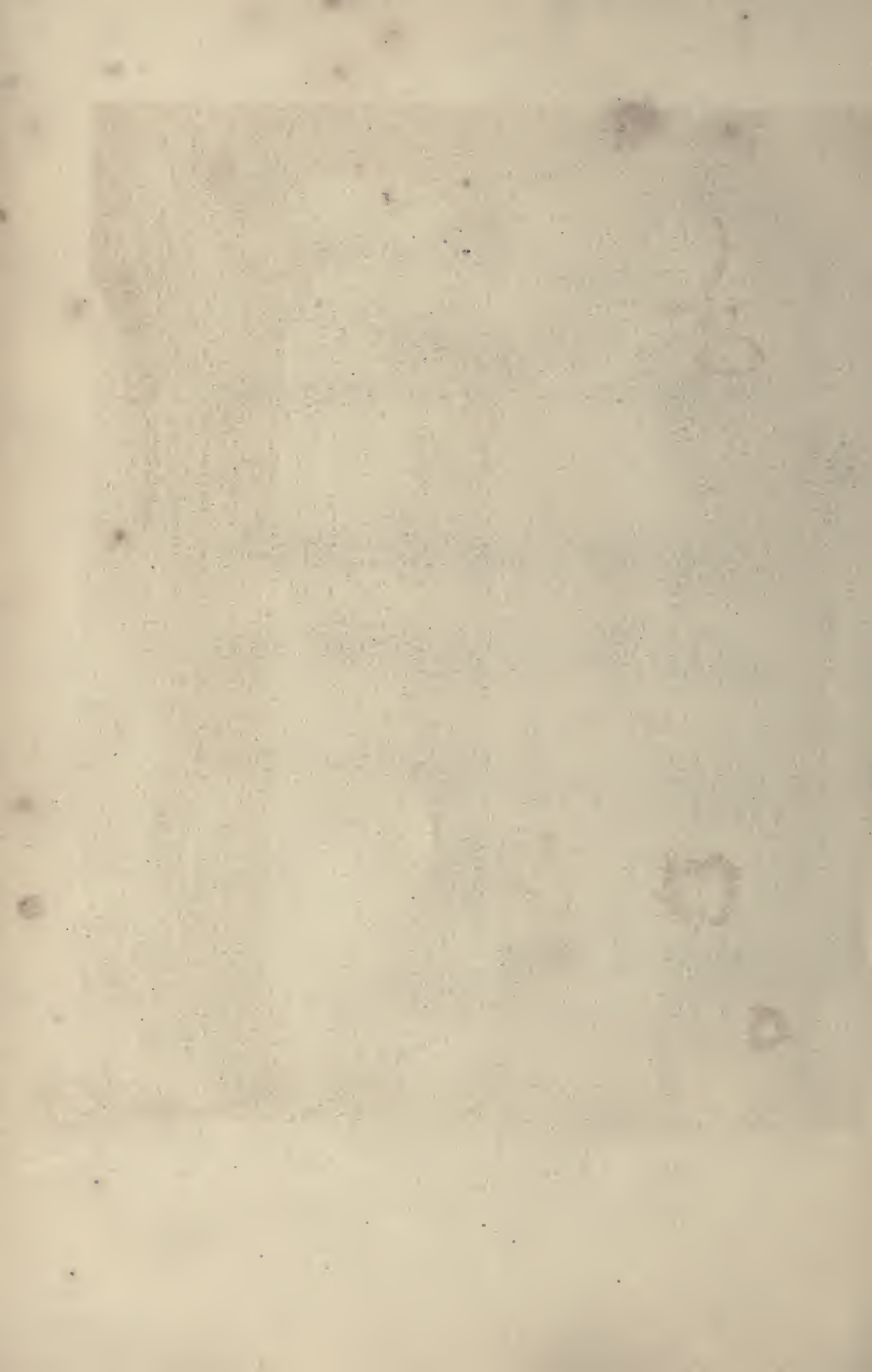
J. Smith sculp.

REDCLIFFE CHURCH: BRISTOL.

View of the Nave, &c. looking East

To the Rev^d SAM^l SEYER, M.A. a lover & promoter of Antiquarian investigations, this Plan is inscribed by the Author

Published by J. Brown.





J. Shepherd del.

for Drapens History to. of Bristol, &c.

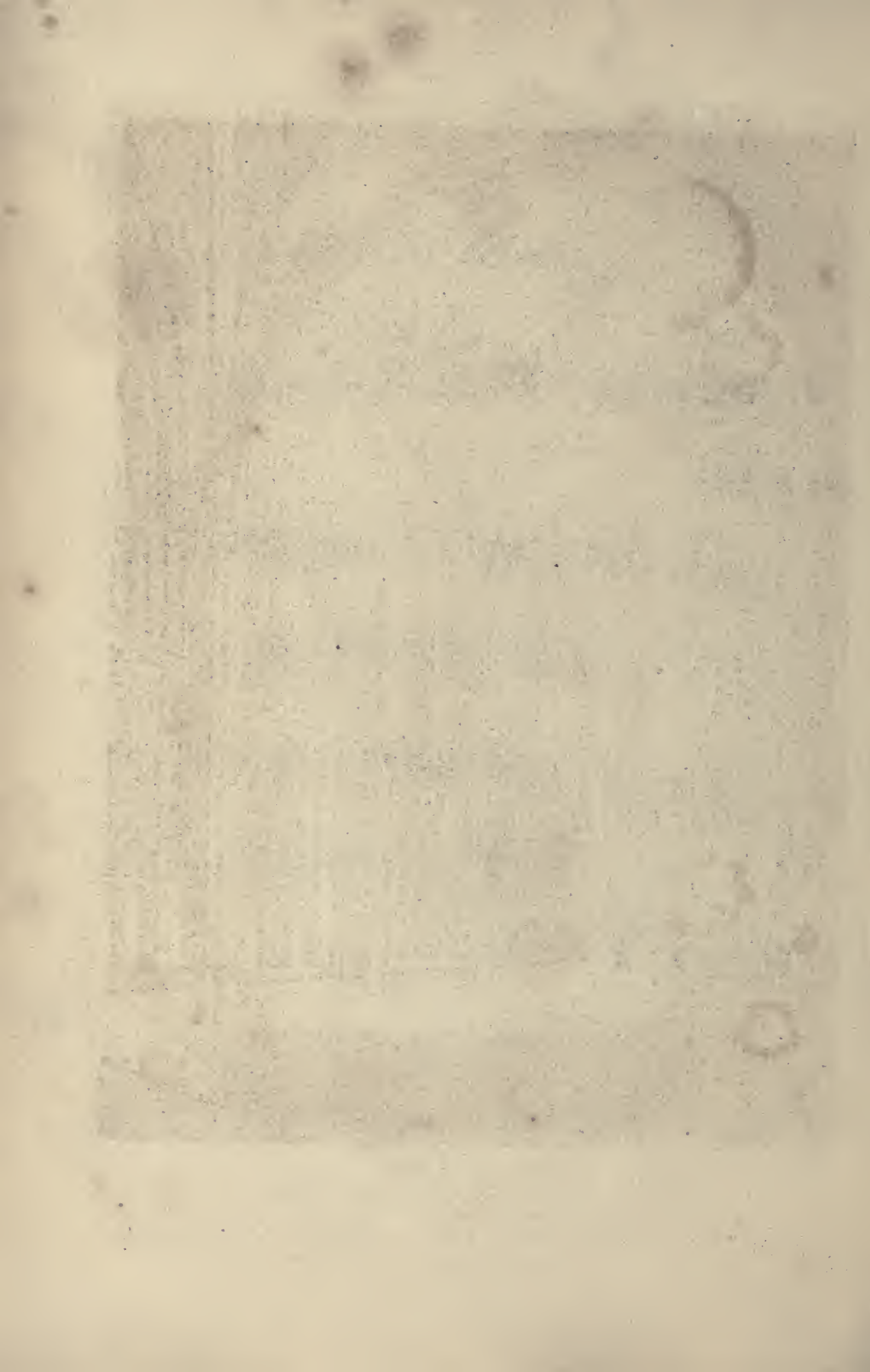
J. Shepherd sculp.

REDCLIFFE CHURCH: BRISTOL

View of South Trancept

To WILLIAM HORDAT, ESQ an Artist of considerable talents, this Plate is inscribed by his sincere friend J. Shepherd

London: Published by J. Johnson





C. Wild del.

for Thomas Henry Esq of Redcliffe St.

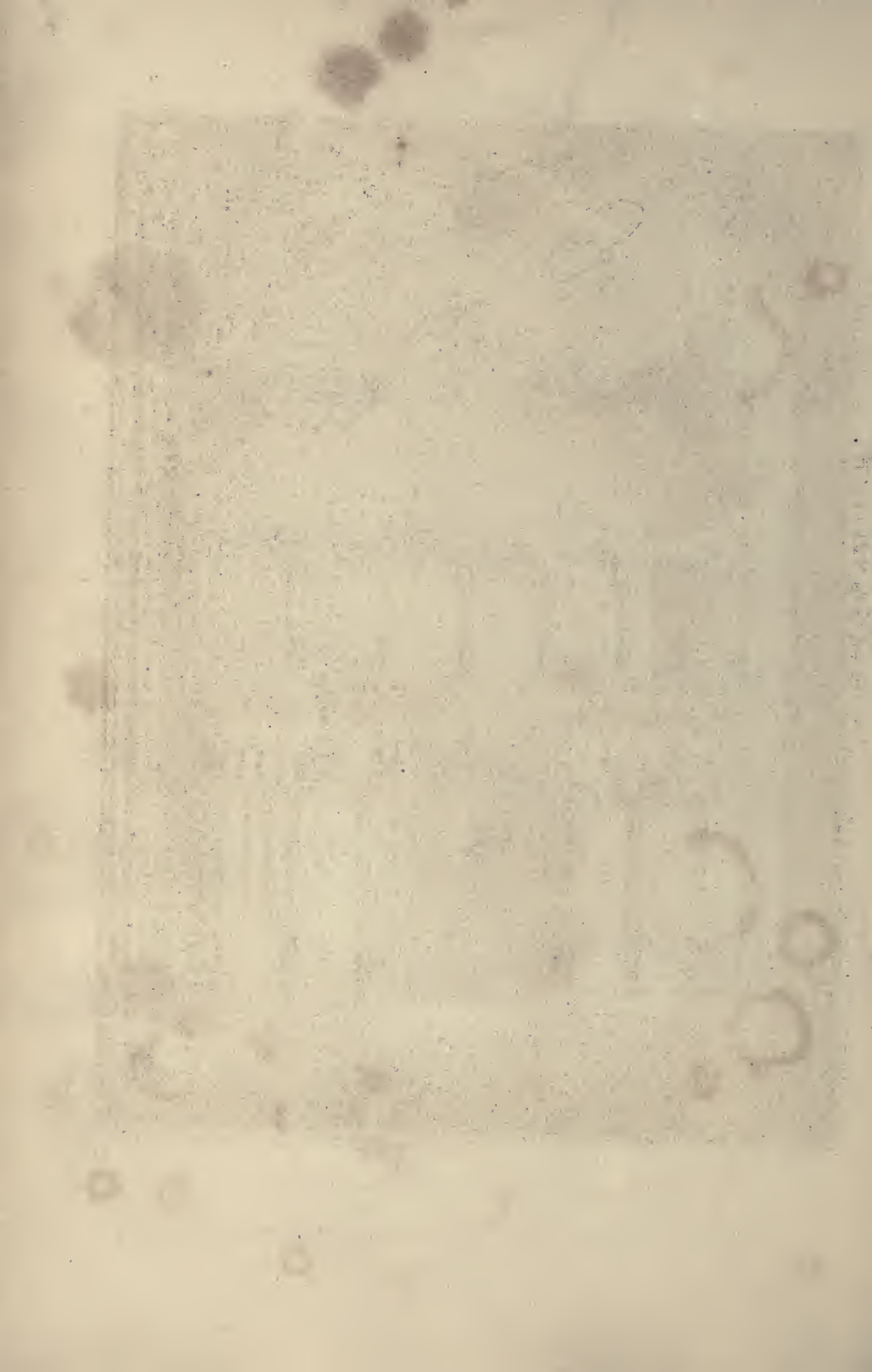
REDCLIFFE CHURCH:—BRISTOL.

East end of the Nave

To the Rev^d THO^s DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M.A. &c. Author of "British Monachism" & other Works the Plate is dedicated by

J. Breton

London: Published by J. Breton





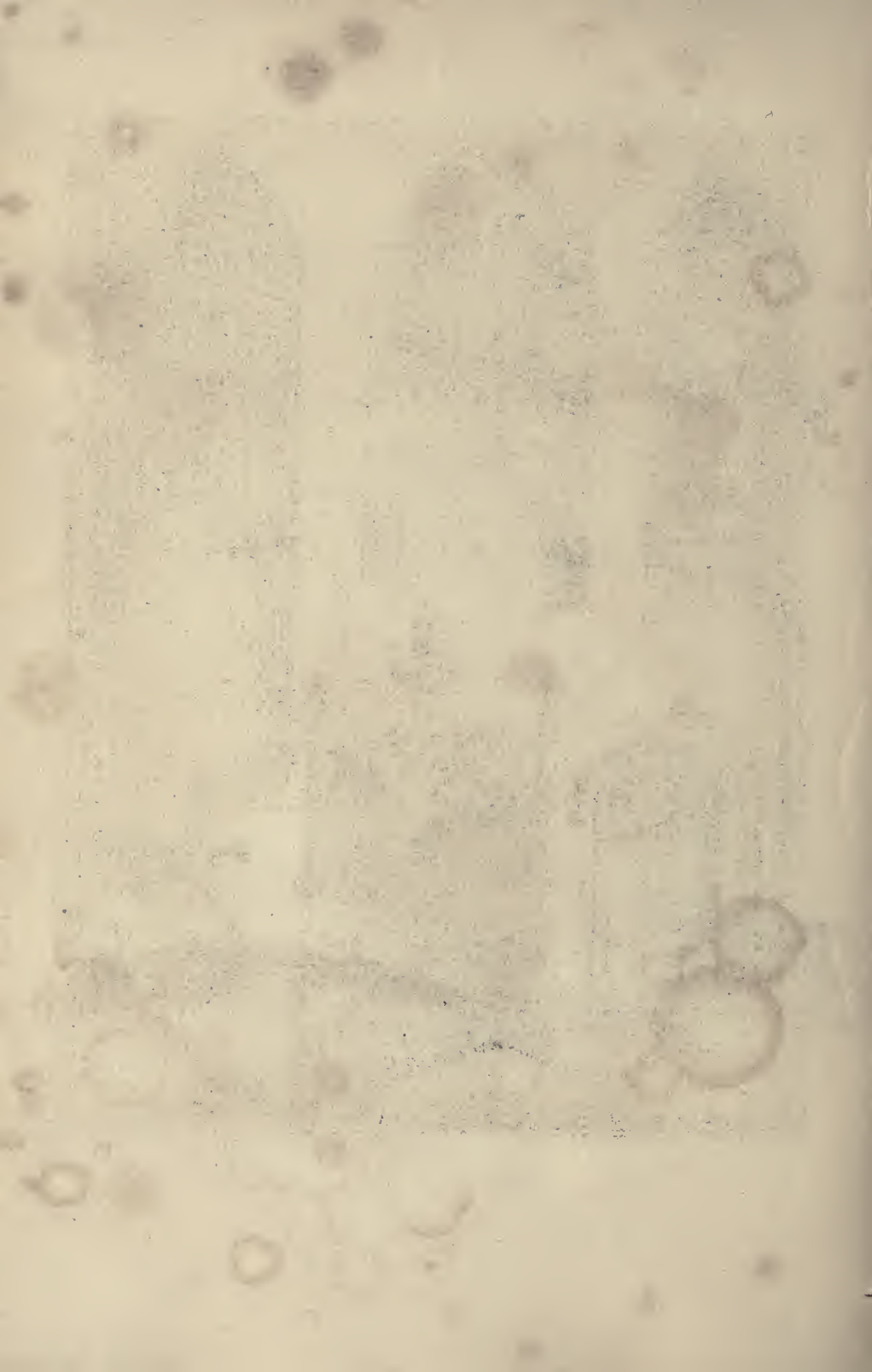
Engraved by A. G. from a drawing by J. G. for a second edition of the church of Bristol.

REDCLIFFE CHURCH:—BRISTOL.

Door-way, Shewn E. to the N. Porch.

To ROBERT SOUTHEY Esq. whose various Literary productions display Genius & Talent, this Plate is presented by the Author

LONDON, printed by A. G. 1795.

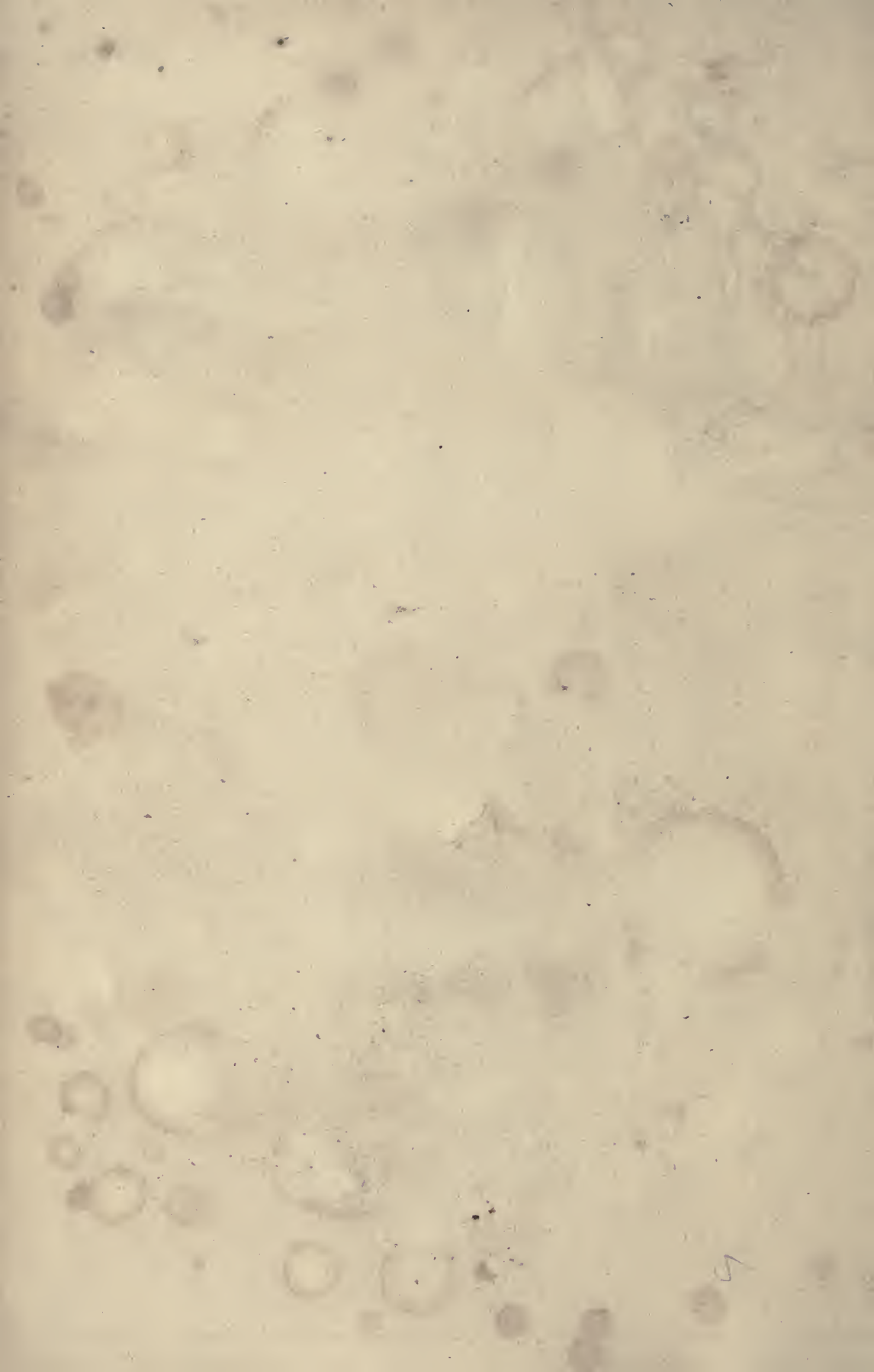


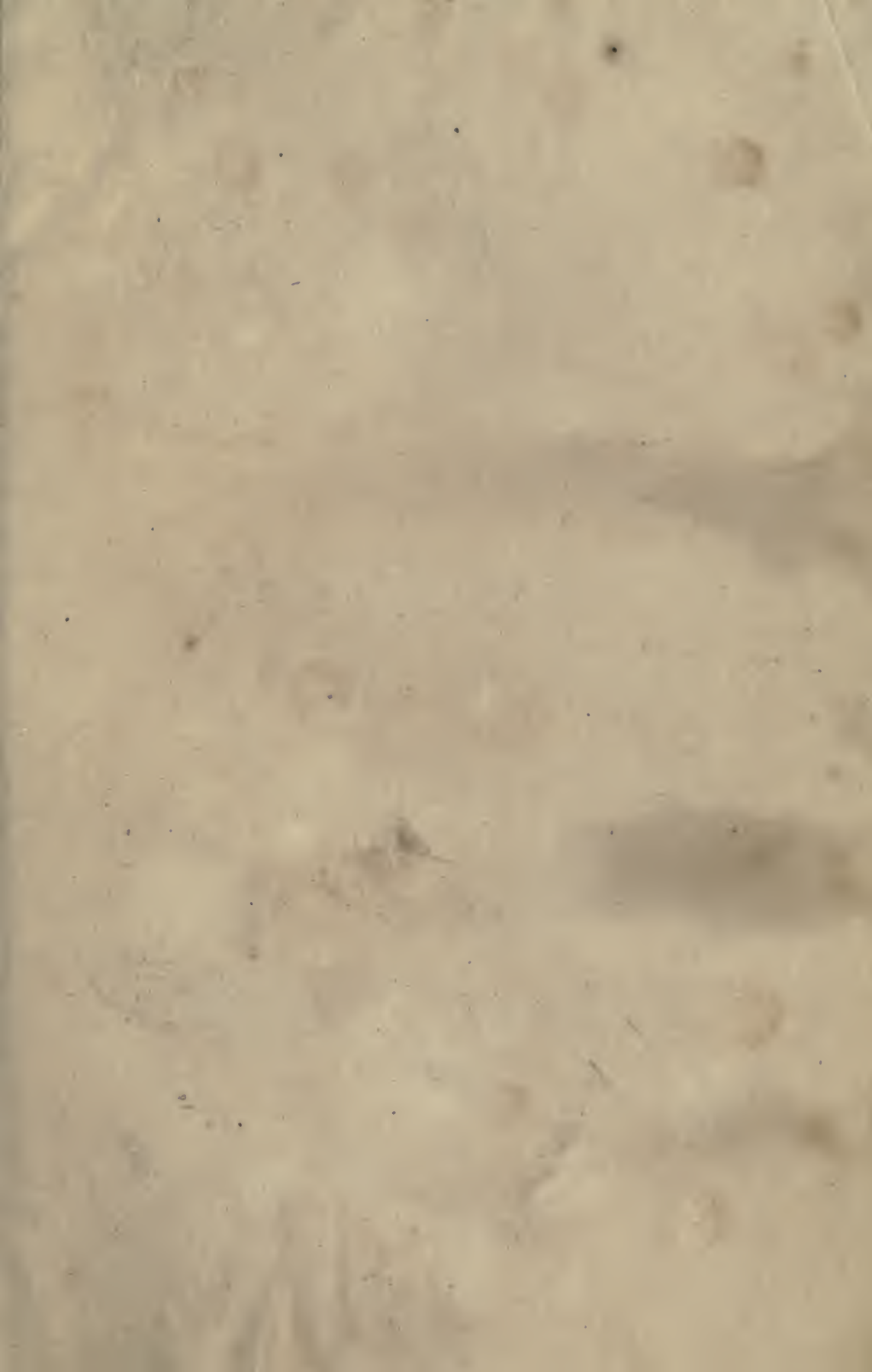


REDCLIFFE CHURCH: BRISTOL.

Door way & Windows.

London: Published by J. Johnson.





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